

WORKBOOK

*The New*

# Runaway Home

ROW, PETERSON

PE  
1121  
A39  
1936  
rdr.1-6  
rdr.6  
wkbk.

CURR HIST





# The Workbook for THE NEW RUNAWAY HOME

By Mabel O'Donnell and Helen Gilson

Illustrated by Arvid Casler and James Teason

THIS Workbook is planned to accompany *The New Runaway Home*—the Basic Sixth Reader of THE ALICE AND JERRY BASIC READING PROGRAM. The activities included are a definite part of the developmental reading program. In providing for guidance and checking of the pupil's independent reading, they review and supplement the material in the text and in the Teacher's Guidebook. Directions for the use of this Workbook will be found in the Teacher's Guidebook for *The New Runaway Home*. Under eight major classifications of skills, the various activities are listed below, with page references.

1. Locating information
  - (1) Using a table of contents, page 1
  - (2) Using an encyclopedia, page 4
  - (3) Using an index, pages 25, 68
2. Picture interpretation
  - (1) Interpreting and identifying pictures, pages 1, 65, 90, 128
  - (2) Interpreting maps, pages 10, 18, 22, 26, 31, 40, 60, 73, 83, 93, 97, 107, 111, 115, 119, 126-127
3. Organization
  - (1) Understanding the central thought in a paragraph, pages 2-3, 6-7, 12-13, 23-24, 32-33, 36-37, 56-57, 74-75, 76-77, 84-85, 102-104, 112-113, 124-125
  - (2) Recognizing topic sentences, pages 2-3, 6-7, 12-13, 23-24, 32-33, 36-37, 56-57, 76-77, 84-85, 102-104, 112-113, 124-125
  - (3) Making an outline, pages 6-7, 12-13, 23-24, 36-37, 74-75, 116-117
  - (4) Arranging events in sequence, pages 14, 64, 78
4. Thorough reading
  - (1) Recalling specific details, pages 2-3, 6-7, 13, 14, 15-16, 19, 23-24, 27, 32-33, 36-37, 44-45, 48, 49, 57, 64, 69, 70, 76-77, 80, 84-85, 98-99, 102-104, 112-113, 123, 124-125
  - (2) Classifying, pages 53, 70, 80, 89
  - (3) Gathering information, page 79
  - (4) Reading for specific detail, page 79
  - (5) Interpreting major ideas, page 79
  - (6) Reading for verification, pages 88, 94, 108
5. Glossary and dictionary techniques
  - (1) Syllabication and accent, pages 5, 9, 11, 17, 34, 106, 118, 122
  - (2) Alphabetization, pages 5, 82, 87
  - (3) Interpreting diacritical marks, pages 17, 34, 39, 43, 47
  - (4) Interpreting a key to pronunciation, pages 39, 43, 47
  - (5) Interpreting phonetic respellings, pages 77, 90
6. Associational reading
  - (1) Oral recall, pages 6-7
  - (2) Associating ideas with words, pages 19, 46, 48, 80, 109
  - (3) Exercising judgment and drawing conclusions, pages 27, 30, 33, 36-37, 57, 61, 64, 98-99
  - (4) Using imagination, pages 30, 33, 36-37, 52
  - (5) Written recall, pages 30, 41, 46, 52, 79, 109, 116-117
  - (6) Associating ideas with characters, pages 49, 61
  - (7) Associating characters with descriptions, pages 52, 89
7. Grasp of word meanings
  - (1) Enriching imagery, pages 8, 35, 71, 120
  - (2) Interpreting multiple meanings, pages 17, 34, 50, 108
  - (3) Synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, and heteronyms, pages 20, 38, 42, 54, 81, 86, 91, 95
  - (4) Selecting definitions, pages 28, 45, 69, 78, 85, 94, 104, 121
  - (5) Constructing definitions, pages 58, 62, 118, 122, 124-125
  - (6) Interpreting colloquial and figurative expressions, page 66
  - (7) Interpreting hyphenated words, page 110
  - (8) Interpreting compound words, page 114
8. Word recognition techniques
  - (1) Prefixes and suffixes, pages 11, 21, 29, 67, 72, 92, 96, 100, 101, 105
  - (2) Using initial sounds, pages 51, 55
  - (3) Using context clues, pages 51, 55, 59, 63, 92, 96, 100, 105, 118
  - (4) Recognizing initial and final syllables, pages 59, 63, 82, 87, 106, 118

The system of indicating pronunciation in certain activities is used by permission of the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, 1945, 1950, by G. & C. Merriam Co.

1956

Copyright © 1956, 1943. All rights reserved for all countries, including the right of translation.  
Printed in the United States of America

## ROW, PETERSON AND COMPANY

Evanston, Illinois

LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

White Plains, New York

## The Wood Lot (pages 5-20)

Use the Contents page in your book. Finish each sentence.

1. There are ..... single stories, or chapters, in the book.
2. The chapter "Danger" begins on page ..... It ends on page .....
3. The chapter "Fire" begins on page ..... It ends on page .....

Write the name of the chapter suggested by each picture.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....



## The Wood Lot (pages 5-20)

Read each paragraph carefully. Then follow the directions on page 3.

### Maine

1. The state of Maine has three other interesting names. It is called "The Pine Tree State." Can you guess why? Vacationists go there to enjoy its delightful, cool, summer weather. So people refer to it also as the nation's "Summer Playground." Artists like its woods and rocky seacoast. This fact accounts for the name "Artists' Paradise."

2. In days gone by, shipbuilding was one of the chief industries. Forests furnished wood for sailboats and fishing vessels. Large, sturdy, seagoing sailboats, called clipper ships because of their speed, were also built. These clipper ships sailed the oceans to China and to other countries of the Far East. They often returned laden with treasures, some of which can still be seen in the homes of the old sea captains. When ships began to be made of iron and steel, the Maine shipbuilding industry began to decline.

3. The abundance of spruce and fir trees in the Maine woods makes paper-making an important industry today. The cut logs are taken to the paper mills, where they are ground into pulp which is dried, rolled, and made into paper. Newspapers in many great cities, such as New York, are printed on paper made from the trees of the Maine woods.

4. One of the most important industries in the state of Maine today is its fishing industry. In villages along the seacoast fishermen bait their lobster traps and sink them into the ocean not too far from shore. More than 7,000 tons of lobster are shipped each year from Maine to other markets. Clams are dug from the mud flats, or lowlands, along the shore. Farther out at sea, mackerel and herring are caught in huge nets that float near the surface of the water. Hake, cod, and haddock are caught in wide-mouthed nets called "draggers," which are dragged along the bottom of the water.

5. The farms of Maine differ greatly from the large, level farmlands of the midwest and western parts of the United States. Maine farms are small, the soil rocky and difficult to cultivate. Yet many crops are grown successfully. Maine potatoes and apples are known throughout the country for their good quality. Beans, corn, and peas are grown successfully. The blueberry crop brings in much money each year to the blueberry pickers.

6. The tourist trade is a very profitable one indeed for the people of the state of Maine. By the shores of some 2,500 lakes are hundreds of summer

(Go on to page 3.)



## The Wood Lot (pages 5-20)

camps belonging to the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, and other youth organizations. Near these lakes, in the mountains, and along the seacoast are many resort hotels which are crowded each

year with summer visitors. Even in the cold Maine winters, some of these hotels are kept open for those people who enjoy skiing, tobogganing, and other winter sports.

---

The topic sentence in a paragraph is the sentence which tells what the entire paragraph is about. It tells what the subject, or topic, of the paragraph is.

In each paragraph in the selection "Maine" that begins on page 2, draw a line under the topic sentence.

After 1 below write a word or phrase of NOT MORE THAN TWO WORDS to tell what paragraph 1 in the selection "Maine" is about. After 2 write a word or phrase for paragraph 2, and so on.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....

Put a check in front of each word or phrase which tells a way by which many people in Maine make a living today.

## The Wood Lot (pages 5-20)



In what volume of the above set of encyclopedias would you look for information about Maine? Write the number here. \_\_\_\_\_

Here are guide words from the pages of Volume 11.

Magic	376	Magnet	Maine	379	Maine
Magnolia	377	Magpie	Maine	380	Majolica
Mahogany	378	Maine	Make-up	381	Malay States

Use the guide words. Write the number of each page on which you would find information about Maine. \_\_\_\_\_

The article about Maine is divided into sections. Each section has a title called a "center head." Here are the center heads from the article about Maine.

..... History and People	..... Lumbering
..... Government	..... Manufacturing
..... Transportation and Communication	..... Farming, Fishing, and Minerals

Number each center head. After each question below write the number of the center head under which you would look to find the answer.

1. What important railroads run through Maine? .....
2. Who were the first settlers in Maine? .....
3. Is lumbering an important industry? .....
4. What other things are manufactured besides paper? .....
5. Are tuna fish caught off the coast of Maine? .....
6. What city is the capital of Maine? .....



## The Wood Lot (pages 5-20)

Say each word to yourself. After each word write the number which tells how many syllables you hear.

important .....	efforts .....	exception .....
affairs .....	struggle .....	attention .....
accustom .....	tremble .....	huddle .....
interfere .....	wilderness .....	certain .....
current .....	committee .....	whistle .....
admitted .....	fasten .....	hemlock .....

---

### Something to Remember

1. When, within a word of more than one syllable, there are two consonants between two vowels, the word generally divides into syllables between the two consonants: en'ter, hap'py.

2. When, in a word of more than one syllable, the letters *le* are preceded by a single consonant, the consonant generally joins *le* to form a syllable: mā'ple.

---

Write each word in the above list by syllables. Write the words in alphabetical order as they would appear as entries in a glossary or a dictionary. Then add the primary accent mark to each word.

.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Remember that there must be at least one vowel in every syllable. Check each syllable to see whether this is true.

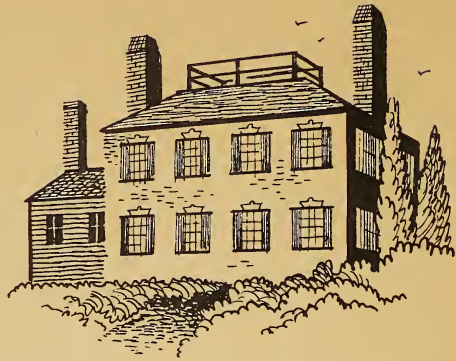
## The Letter (pages 21-39)

Read each paragraph. Then follow the directions on page 7.

### Homes of Sea Captains

1. Today in many of the villages of Maine, the homes of the old sea captains can still be seen. The houses are large, square, and generally painted white. They may be two, two and one-half, or three stories high. At the time these houses were built, taxes increased with each story added to a house; so by adding half a story, the owner avoided additional taxes. Many of the houses are surrounded by ornamental wooden fences or iron railings.

2. One of the very interesting features about many of these old houses is the white-railed platform on the roof. The platform was known as "The Captain's Walk." Here the captain could walk on pleasant days when he was ashore and look far out over the harbor. When he was at sea, his wife often came here to watch for her husband's return. Because so many of the captains lost their lives at sea, the platform came to be called "The Widow's Walk."



3. Doors, woodwork, and mantelpieces above fireplaces are exquisitely carved. Often the carving was the skillful work of the ship's carpenter. Here are graceful stairways, paneled walls, elaborate wallpaper from France or England, and fireplaces of beautiful marble or tile. Some houses still contain fabulous collections of copper, brass, and rare old china. The interiors of the homes of the old sea captains are both beautiful and interesting.

*(Follow directions on page 7.)*



## The Letter (pages 21-39)

The topic sentence in a paragraph is the sentence which tells what the entire paragraph is about. The topic sentence is not always the first sentence. It may come at the beginning, in the middle, or at the close of the paragraph.

In each paragraph in the selection "Homes of Sea Captains," draw a line under the topic sentence. In one paragraph the topic sentence is not the first sentence.

Write in the omitted words.

Paragraph 1 tells how the ..... of a sea captain's house looked.

Paragraph 2 tells about the .....

Paragraph 3 tells how the ..... of a captain's house looked.

Use the form below to make a simple outline. The title of the selection on page 6 will be the main head. Remember that only the first word in the main head will begin with a capital letter. The words with which you filled the blanks above will be your subheads. Remember that the first word in a subhead always begins with a capital letter.

1. ....

A. ....

B. ....

C. ....

Use your outline to give an oral report.

---

Write the answer to this question.

Why can we be certain how the houses of the old sea captains really looked?

## The Letter (pages 21-39)

Skim the pages of the story to find words that are used instead of the word *said*. For example: Lucy *cried*; Jim *answered*. Find fifteen different words and write them on the lines below.

-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----

In each sentence below, use one of the words you wrote. Try to use a different word in each sentence. Choose the word which best fits the meaning of the sentence.

1. "You are a better swimmer than I am," ----- Jack.
2. "Seven nines are sixty-three, not sixty-two," ----- Father.
3. "Can you hear me down there in the valley?" ----- the guide.
4. "If you will take smaller stitches, your sewing will look much better,"  
----- Mother.
5. "Bob always gets his own way, and I never do," -----  
Nancy.
6. "Am I surprised! I never expected to see you," -----  
Aunt Betty, when she saw me coming.
7. "You can, too, stay overnight. I won't let you go," -----  
Grandmother.
8. "I think you are right about that," ----- Grandfather.
9. "We will go to camp for five days only," ----- the Scout-  
master last week.
10. "I can't keep awake," ----- Ann, as she fell off to sleep.
11. "Keep your eyes on the road. Traffic will be heavy," -----  
my dad.
12. "The White Sox won't win. The Yankees will," ----- Ned.



## The Letter (pages 21-39)

### Something to Remember

An open accented syllable is an accented syllable ending with a single vowel: no'ble, o'cean. In most open accented syllables the vowel is long: nō'ble, ō'cean.

In each word below there is an open accented syllable. On the line below write the word by syllables and put in the accent. Mark the vowel in the open syllable to show that it is long. Pronounce each word to yourself.

odor

private

title

decent

license

humor

stifle

pirate

waver

cable

vibrate

notice

recent

local

giant

October

---

---

### Something to Remember

A closed accented syllable is an accented syllable ending in a consonant and in which there is a single vowel: ol'ive, com'ic. In most closed accented syllables the vowel is short: ŏl'ive, cŏm'ic.

In each word below the accented syllable is a closed syllable. On the line below write the word by syllables and put in the accent mark. Mark the vowel in the accented syllable to show that it is short. Pronounce each word to yourself.

profit

vivid

dragon

cavern

chapel

frigate

nostril

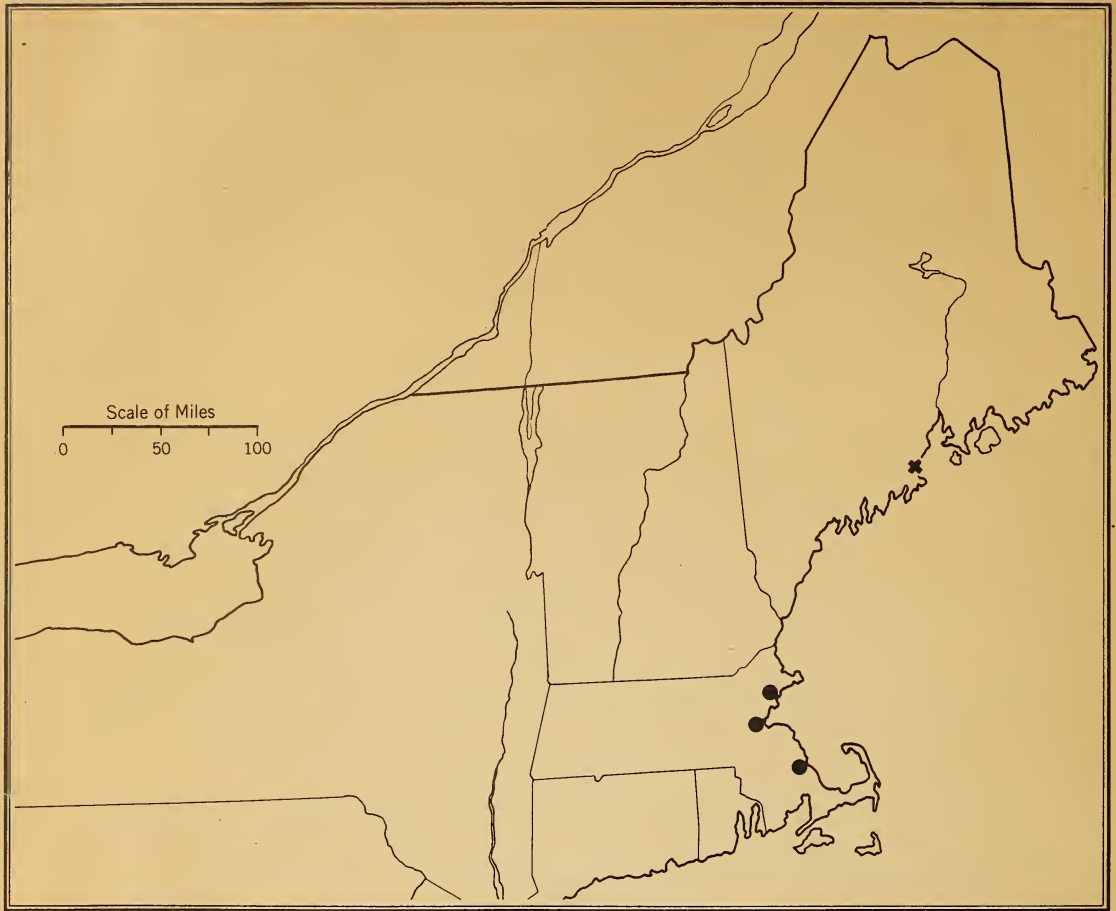
captain

palace

lemon

clever

engine



1. Write *Maine* to indicate the state of Maine. Write *Home* beside the cross which represents the Harding home.
2. Write the abbreviation *Vt.* to show which state is Vermont. Write *N.H.* for New Hampshire and *Mass.* for Massachusetts.
3. The three dots within the state of Massachusetts show the three places at which the Hardings stopped. Beside each dot write the name of the place.
4. Draw a red line from the cross marked *Home* to Plymouth to show the route taken by the trailer.
5. Use the scale of miles. About how far did the trailer travel from *Home* to Plymouth? .....



## Where's Jim? (pages 40-51, par. 2)

To each word, a prefix has been added. Each prefix is a syllable. On the line after each word write the prefix. On the line below write the word by syllables. Say the word to yourself. Then add the primary accent mark.

unfasten	.....	incorrect	.....	misconduct	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
rewritten	.....	disconnect	.....	proportion	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
improper	.....	forefinger	.....	prepaid	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

---

---

To each word, a suffix has been added. Each suffix is a syllable. On the line after each word write the suffix. On the line below write the word by syllables. Say the word to yourself. Then add the primary accent mark.

commencement	.....	limitless	.....	gardener	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
forgetful	.....	properly	.....	motorist	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
homeward	.....	humorous	.....	weaken	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

---

---

To each word, both a prefix and a suffix have been added. On the lines after each word write the prefix and the suffix. On the line below write the word by syllables. Say the word to yourself. Add the primary accent mark.

incorrectly	.....	disappointment	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
disorderly	.....	readjustment	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
mistrustful	.....	improperly	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

## Where's Jim? (pages 40-51, par. 2)

Read these paragraphs. Then follow the directions on page 13.

### Places of Interest in Salem

1. Two places of great interest to tourists in Salem today are the Witch House and Gallows Hill. In the seventeenth century many people believed in witches. Certain old ladies who lived alone were suspected of bringing bad luck to their neighbors by casting an evil eye upon them. One way to detect whether women were witches was to throw them into water. If they sank, they were innocent, but also dead. If they floated, they were guilty. Then they were brought to trial in the self-same house which today is called the Witch House. After that they were often thrown into prison or hanged from the gallows on the hill now known as Gallows Hill.

2. It is hard to realize when we are reading a story that the places told about actually exist. Yet this is often true. On Turner Street in Salem stands a house of considerable interest to visitors because it is supposed to be the

house Nathaniel Hawthorne had in mind when he wrote his famous story *The House of the Seven Gables*. One can count the seven gables on the roof. In back of a portrait on the wall of one of the rooms is the secret closet told about in the story. Here also are the secret stairs which led to a room on the upper floor. Facing the street is the little "penny shop."

3. In olden - days, whenever a ship captain lost his life at sea, his friends made a gift to his widow of a barrel of flour and a barrel of sugar. With these gifts to start her in trade, the widow set up a shop in her house, selling candy, bread, pins, needles, and sundry small items. Since many such wares sold for a penny, the shops came to be known as "penny shops." Visitors to Salem today are very much interested in the "penny shops" to be found in many of the old houses, and in the history behind these shops.

(Go on to page 13.)



## Where's Jim? (pages 40-51, par. 2)

To find the topic sentence in a paragraph, think about these things: What is the main idea, the most important thing told about? Which sentence expresses this main idea? That sentence will be the topic sentence. **THE TOPIC SENTENCE IS NOT ALWAYS THE FIRST SENTENCE IN THE PARAGRAPH.**

In each paragraph in the selection on page 12, draw a line under the topic sentence. In each paragraph the topic sentence will be in a different position.

After 1 below write a phrase telling what paragraph 1 is about. Continue with paragraphs 2 and 3.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

Now use the title of the selection on page 12 as the main head in an outline. Use the phrases above as subheads. Which words will be capitalized?

1. ....
  - A. ....
  - B. ....
  - C. ....

Jim decided to keep a record of the trip in his notebook. Help Jim fill out his record by writing in the correct information.

Places Visited	Most Interesting Things Seen	
1. ....	1. ....	2. ....
.....	3. ....	4. ....
2. ....	1. ....	2. ....
.....	3. ....	4. ....
3. ....	1. ....	2. ....
.....	3. ....	4. ....

## Where's Jim? (page 51, par. 3–page 61)

Number the sentences in the order in which events happened in the story.

- ..... Father drives on without Jim.
  - ..... Mother, Father, Mark, and Lucy leave the trailer.
  - ..... Jim hurries after the vanishing trailer.
  - ..... Jim wanders off by himself.
  - ..... Jim hails a passing car with no success.
  - ..... Jim and Miss Fanny become acquainted.
  - ..... Jim stops at a lighted house.
  - ..... Jim passes a cranberry bog.
  - ..... Miss Fanny's sister returns and notifies the police.
  - ..... The family discover that Jim is missing.
  - ..... The policeman informs the family that Jim is safe.
  - ..... Jim keeps watch at the window.
- 
- 

What did you find out about growing cranberries? Answer each question by writing a sentence.

1. In what kind of soil do cranberries grow? .....
- .....
2. How are cranberries protected from insect pests? .....
- .....
3. What birds do people who raise cranberries try to attract? .....
- .....
4. What is meant by saying the soil is ditched? .....
- .....

## Where's Jim? (page 51, par. 3–page 61)

Read each of the following selections. Keep your mind on what you are reading. You will be asked to remember certain important details. Read each selection only ONCE. Then follow the directions on the next page.

### Boston Common

The oldest public park in America is the one known as Boston Common. The park includes 48 acres almost in the center of the city of Boston. It dates back to 1634, when it was purchased for the sum of 30 English pounds. It was first used as a training ground to drill soldiers. It was also used as "common ground," or public pasture, upon which any citizen of Boston could pasture his cow. This explains the origin of the expression "Boston Common."

According to a generally accepted story, the crooked paths which still crisscross the Common were laid out originally by wandering cows. The Common has been a place of recreation for older people and a playground for children for three centuries. Adjoining the Common is the Public Garden, comprising 24 acres. Here in the Public Garden, as well as on the Common, can be found many beautiful, old, and rare specimens of trees.

### Clipper Ships

The first sailing ships used by New England merchants had broad, rounded bows and very broad, cumbersome bodies, or hulls. Such ships were designed to carry enormous cargoes, but they were not built for speed. In fact, voyages were so slow and uncertain that cargoes were often spoiled and valueless by the time the ship reached the home port.

Clipper ships, on the contrary, had

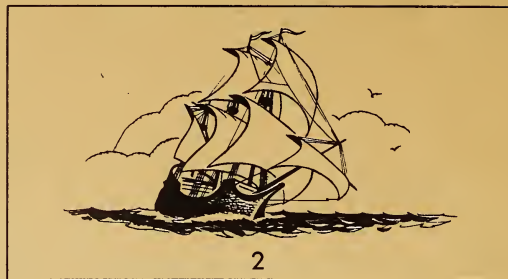
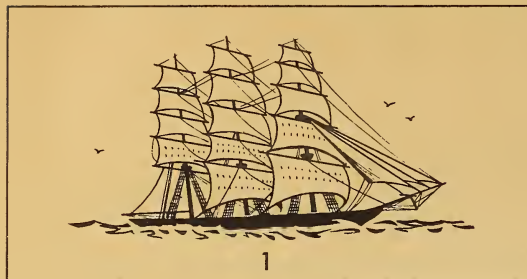
sharp, pointed bows; long, slender hulls; and three masts with a great spread of sails. They were built for speed. The first clipper ship was built in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1832. It was not unusual for a clipper ship to cover a distance of 300 miles in one day. The voyage from New York to England could be made in 14 days; and the voyage from China to New York could be made in about 80 days.

*(Go on to page 16.)*



## Where's Jim? (page 51, par. 3–page 61)

Answer as many questions below as you can without looking back at page 15.



1. How many acres are there in Boston Common? .....
2. Where is Boston Common located? .....
3. For how long a time have people enjoyed it? .....
4. How much did it cost when purchased? .....
5. How many acres are there in the Public Garden? .....
6. Where is the Public Garden located? .....
7. Which of the above ships is a clipper, 1 or 2? .....
8. Where was the first clipper ship built? .....  
When was it built? .....
9. How fast could a clipper ship go? .....
10. How long did it take a clipper ship to make the voyage from New York to England?  
..... From China to New York? .....
11. How many masts did a clipper have? .....
12. What kind of bow did an old sailing vessel have? .....  
.....

---

How many questions have you answered without looking back at page 15? .....

Now check these answers with page 15. How many did you answer correctly? .....  
Find and write in the correct answers to the questions you missed. Answer the ones  
you had to omit because your first reading was not careful enough.

## Where's Jim? (page 51, par. 3–page 61)

Above each group of sentences is a word which might be found in a glossary. The word has several meanings. One meaning fits into each sentence below. On the line at the end of the sentence, write the number of the meaning that fits.

**gal'ler y** (găl'ēr'ī). 1. A long hall. 2. A building in which to exhibit works of art. 3. The second or third balcony in a theater.

1. Seats in the gallery will not cost so much money. ....
2. There were windows on one side of the gallery connecting the two rooms. ....
3. The town is raising money for a new art gallery. ....

**pitch** (pĭch). 1. Sap from pine trees. 2. To throw. 3. To place or set up. 4. To plunge forward. 5. Slope. 6. The tone of voice.

1. Help me to pitch this tent. ....
2. Pitch is used to close the seams in boats. ....
3. There is a steep pitch to this roof. ....
4. He has a high-pitched voice. ....
5. Pitch the ball to Bob. ....
6. He pitched forward into the sea. ....

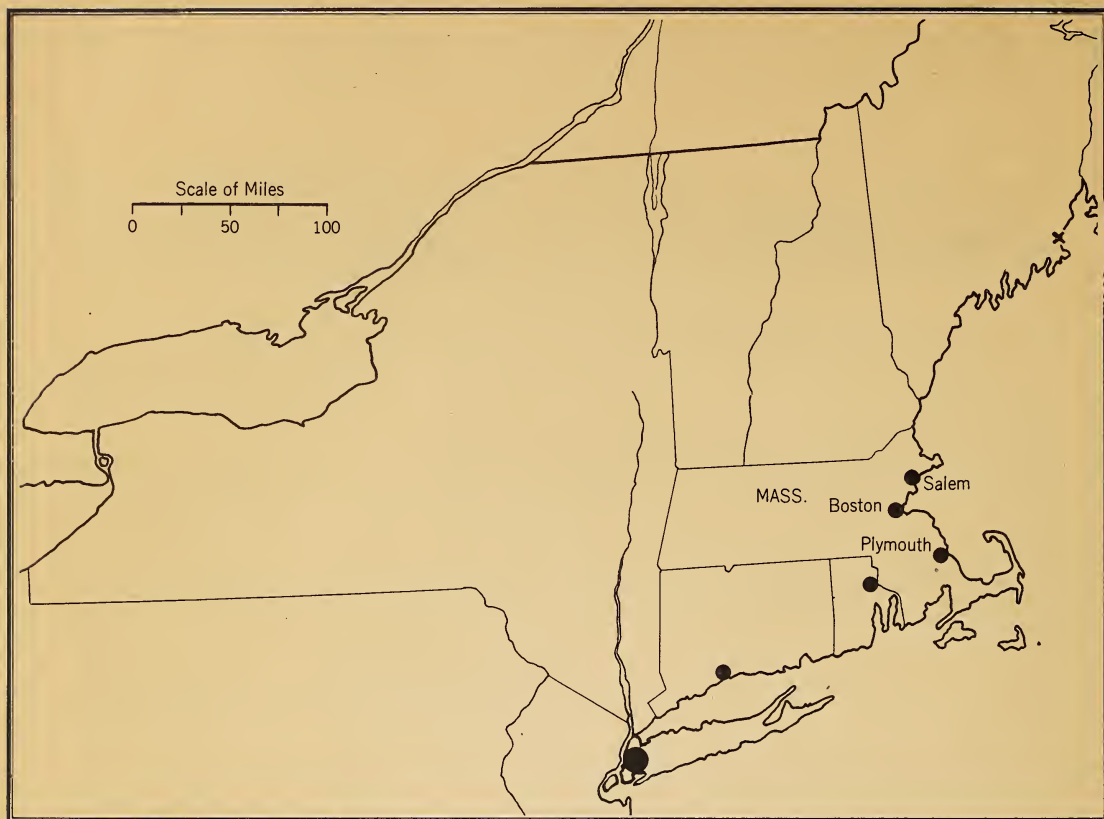
**cur'rent** (kūr'ēnt). 1. Belonging to present time. 2. Prevalent, generally accepted. 3. Movement of water in a stream. 4. Flow of electricity.

1. The fuse blew and cut off the current. ....
2. This is the current issue of *Life* magazine. ....
3. The current opinion is that Mr. Jones will be elected. ....
4. The boat was swept away by the current. ....

**can'vas** (kăn'vās). 1. A coarse, heavy cloth. 2. A cloth surface prepared to receive oil paint. 3. An oil painting.

1. The artist set up his canvas on the shore. ....
2. This is the canvas which won the prize. ....
3. The sails were made of canvas. ....

## Lucy Goes Skating (pages 63–71)



1. Write the abbreviation *R.I.* in the state of Rhode Island; write *Conn.* in the state of Connecticut; write *N.Y.* in the state of New York.

2. Write the name of the capital city of Rhode Island beside the dot which stands for that city.

3. Label with the name of the city the dot which stands for the city in which Yale University is located. Label the dot which stands for New York City.

4. Draw a red line to show the route the trailer took from Plymouth to New York City.

5. Use the scale of miles. About how far did the trailer travel to go from Plymouth, Mass., to New York City? .....

6. Check with the map on page 10. About how far has the trailer gone since leaving home? .....



## Lucy Goes Skating (pages 63-71)

Mark has been taking pictures. Each phrase below describes one picture. Under each phrase write a title which Mark might use for that picture when he mounts it in his photograph album. The first one is done for you.

1. The artists' quarter of a large city

Greenwich Village

2. A building with two stone lions at the entrance

3. A skating rink at the foot of a tall tower

4. A square, or small park, with a gray stone arch

5. A park near the center of New York City

6. A busy business street which begins at Washington Square

7. A famous university

8. A house with many gables on the roof

9. A house with a widow's walk on the roof

10. An enclosed boulder on the shore

11. A statue of an Indian

12. A marshy field with birdhouses on stakes

## Lucy Goes Skating (pages 63-71)

Words with the same or nearly the same meaning are synonyms (sĭn'ō nĭmz). After each word at the left write the word from the list at the right of the black line that is its synonym.

rebellion .....	considered.....	cheerful revolt annoying pondered baptized clap violent cafe
restaurant.....	christened.....	
nerve-racking .....	genial .....	
applaud .....	boisterous .....	

Complete each sentence by writing a word in each blank space. In the first space write a word from the list at the left. In the second space write its synonym.

1. He was such a ..... old man that he made everyone around him feel .....
2. When the ..... broke out, soldiers were called upon to put down the .....
3. The ..... wind finally became so ..... that it ripped the sail from the mast.
4. The baby was ..... last Sunday; and when he was ....., he was given the name John.
5. The audience started to ..... before the curtain went down and continued to ..... for several minutes afterward.
6. I ..... the advisability of taking such a long trip; but the longer I ....., the more I wanted to go.
7. The ..... at which we stopped for lunch was just a small .....
8. The noise of the drill was so ..... that I finally went out and told the workmen how ..... it was.

## Lucy Goes Skating (pages 63-71)

With most words ending in silent *e*, we drop the *e* before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. The *e* is not dropped if the suffix begins with a consonant. On the line after each word, write the word, adding the suffix indicated at the top of the row.

ing	ate	able
skate .....	fortune .....	move .....
dwindle .....	clime .....	like .....
ed	ness	er
relieve .....	lame .....	dare .....
wedge .....	nice .....	time .....
eer	age	less
engine .....	waste .....	price .....
private .....	plume .....	use .....
est	al	ly
remote .....	recite .....	wide .....
polite .....	arrive .....	large .....
ment	ette	y
state .....	rose .....	shade .....
place .....	statue .....	drowse .....
ous	en	ation
fame .....	wove .....	starve .....
nerve .....	wake .....	prepare .....

### Something to Remember

Nouns ending in *x*, *ch*, *sh*, and *ss* form their plurals by adding *es*. On the line after each word below, write the plural form.

blush .....	ditch .....	tax .....
mattress .....	flash .....	ax .....



## Lucy Goes Skating (pages 72-83)



1. Locate and label in large letters the island of Manhattan.
2. Locate and label each of the following: Hudson River, East River, Harlem River, New York Harbor, Bedloe's Island.
3. Label in small letters the following: Brooklyn Bridge, Brooklyn, Central Park, Washington Square, Fifth Avenue, Rockefeller Center.

## Lucy Goes Skating (pages 72-83)

Read the following paragraphs carefully. Read each paragraph only ONCE. Take notes as you read. Then follow the directions on page 24.

### New York City

1. New York City as a whole is made up of five subdivisions called boroughs (bûr'ôz). The island of Manhattan is one of these boroughs. The other boroughs are the Bronx to the north and east of Manhattan Island; Queens to the east; Brooklyn to the southeast; and Richmond, which is on Staten Island in the bay. Together these five boroughs make up New York City, or Greater New York as it is often called.

2. The borough of Manhattan is the most crowded part of New York City. It covers only  $22\frac{1}{2}$  of the 323 square miles which comprise Greater New York. But the average population of Manhattan per square mile is approximately 87,000. Another million people from the suburbs come into Manhattan each day to work. Added to this number are the thousands of visitors who arrive each day to go sight-seeing or to transact business.

3. To accommodate such an immense population in such a small area, it has been necessary to erect on Manhattan



Island some of the tallest skyscrapers ever built. The tallest in the world, the Empire State Building, can be seen on Fifth Avenue.

4. The name Manhattan is Indian, though its origin is not exactly known. Early visitors to the island called it by various names, such as Manahata, Munhatos, and others.

*(Go on to page 24.)*

## Lucy Goes Skating (pages 72-83)

Use your notes to help you. Write the answers to each of the following questions.  
DO NOT TURN BACK TO PAGE 23.

1. How many boroughs are there in the city of Greater New York? .....
  2. What are the names of the boroughs? .....  
.....
  3. How many square miles does Greater New York cover? .....
  4. How many square miles are there on Manhattan Island? .....
  5. What is the name of the tallest skyscraper in the world? .....  
.....
  6. Which of the boroughs is the most crowded? .....
  7. Where is the borough of Richmond located? .....
  8. From what people did the name Manhattan come? .....
- 

How many questions could you answer by using your notes? ..... Check your answers by rereading page 23. How many questions did you answer correctly? ..... Correct the answers you had wrong and write the answers to the questions you skipped.

---

In each paragraph on page 23 draw a line under the topic sentence. On each line below write a word or phrase to tell what each of the indicated paragraphs in the selection "New York City" is about.

- Paragraph 1 .....
- Paragraph 2 .....
- Paragraph 3 .....
- Paragraph 4 .....

On another piece of paper make a simple outline of the selection "New York City." Use the title of the selection as your main head. Use as subheads the words or phrases you have written above. Which words will be capitalized?



## Lucy Goes Skating (pages 72–83)

At the left is a portion of a possible index for this book. Entries should have been listed in alphabetical order. On the lines to the right rewrite the index, listing the entries correctly.

Liberty, Statue of, 77; *picture*,  
83

Rockefeller Center, 69–70, 72–  
77; *picture*, 70, 78

Manhattan, Island of, 76–77;  
*picture*, 66, 67

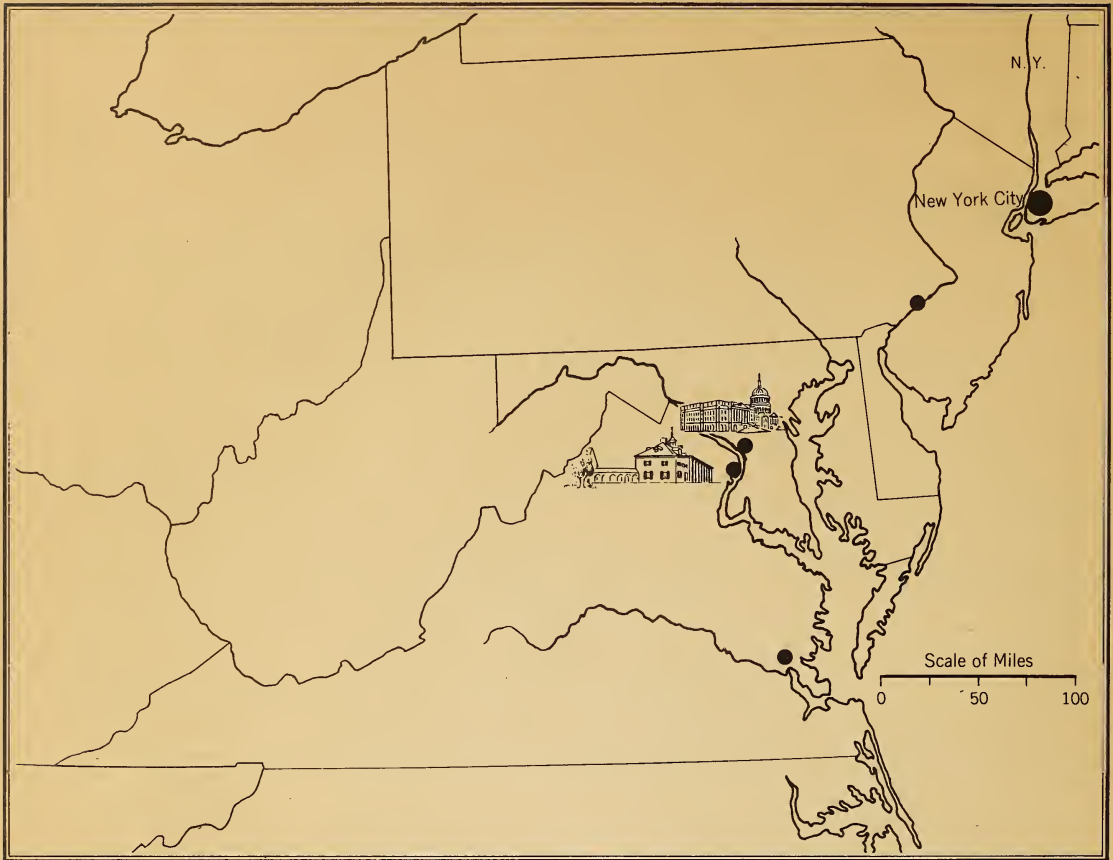
Washington Square, 68–69; *pic-  
ture*, 74

Fifth Avenue, 68; *picture*, 75

Library, N. Y. Public, 71; *pic-  
ture*, 71

Greenwich Village, 69

- 
1. Write the number of each page on which you will find pictures of Rockefeller Center. ....
  2. Write the number of each page on which you will find other information about Rockefeller Center. ....
  3. Write the number of each page on which can be found a picture of Manhattan Island. .... Other information about Manhattan Island .....
  4. Write the page number to which you would turn to find out where the Statue of Liberty is located. ....
  5. Is Greenwich Village a part of New York City? Write the page number to which you would turn to find the answer. ....



1. Locate the state of New Jersey and label it *N.J.*; Delaware and label it *Del.*; Pennsylvania and label it *Penn.*; Maryland and label it *Md.*; Virginia and label it *Va.*

2. Locate and label Washington, D.C., and Mount Vernon.

3. Locate and label the Potomac and the James rivers.

4. Locate and label Williamsburg.

5. Draw a red line to indicate the route of the trailer from New York City to Williamsburg.

6. Use the scale of miles. About how far did the trailer go from New York City to Williamsburg? .....

About how far has the trailer gone so far? .....

## Lost Theodosia, Lost Colony (pages 84–98, par. 2)

Write the right word in the right space.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ Tunnel runs under the \_\_\_\_\_ River and joins the states of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Washington's home on the \_\_\_\_\_ River near the city of \_\_\_\_\_ is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a town in \_\_\_\_\_ which has been rebuilt to look just as it did in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.
  4. The Outer Banks is the name given to the \_\_\_\_\_ off the coast of \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ is on the \_\_\_\_\_ and is the place where the first \_\_\_\_\_ was flown.
  6. The \_\_\_\_\_ River is located in \_\_\_\_\_, and on its banks was located the first \_\_\_\_\_ settlement of the \_\_\_\_\_-speaking colonists.
- 
- 

Be ready to answer each question.

1. Who was Theodosia Burr's father? Why is he remembered in history?
2. Whom did Theodosia marry? Upon what trip did she embark?
3. What happened to the ship she sailed on?
4. What did she take with her on the trip? What was the only living thing found on the deserted ship?
5. What items did the old man's grandfather rescue from the ship? What did his wife do with the painting? What finally happened to the painting? How did the doctor discover who the lady in the picture was?
6. In the old days what two reasons could be given for the many wrecks on the Outer Banks? What reason would not hold true today?



## Lost Theodosia, Lost Colony (pages 84-98, par. 2)

capstan	breakers	vessel	sound
sculpin	driftwood	frigate	stern
schooner	hull	prow	bay
wreckage	tiller	cargo	timbers

The vocabulary of your book contains many words which refer to ships and the sea. In front of each definition below write the word from the above list which belongs with the definition.

- ..... waves dashing against a rock or shore
- ..... the body or framework of a ship
- ..... the freight carried by a ship
- ..... the lever by which the rudder of a boat is turned
- ..... remains of anything ruined or damaged
- ..... a heavy wooden cylinder or drum on board ship, which  
can be turned on an iron pivot and by which heavy  
weights can be lifted by means of ropes
- ..... the rear part of a vessel
- ..... a ship, or any boat larger than a rowboat
- ..... a fast, three-masted war vessel
- ..... boards from which the framework of a boat is made
- ..... an inlet or curve in the shore of a lake or sea, smaller than  
a gulf
- ..... a long stretch of water connecting two larger bodies of  
water or lying between shore and an island
- ..... the fore part of a vessel
- ..... wood cast ashore by the waves
- ..... a small fish not considered too good for eating
- ..... a sailing vessel with two or more masts

# Lost Theodosia, Lost Colony (pages 84–98, par. 2)

## Something to Remember

When a word ends in *y* preceded by a consonant, the *y* is changed to *i* before a suffix is added, except when the suffix begins with *i*.

On the line after each word, write the word and add the suffix indicated at the top of the row.

es	ing	ed
canary .....	dry .....	horrify .....
colony .....	reply .....	terrify .....
ist	er	est
copy .....	lazy .....	tidy .....
lobby .....	merry .....	dreary .....
ness	ly	ment
happy .....	merry .....	merry .....
crazy .....	happy .....	accompany .....

## Something to Remember

When a word or the accented last syllable in a word ends in a consonant preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel.

On the line after each word, write the word and add the suffix indicated at the top of the row.

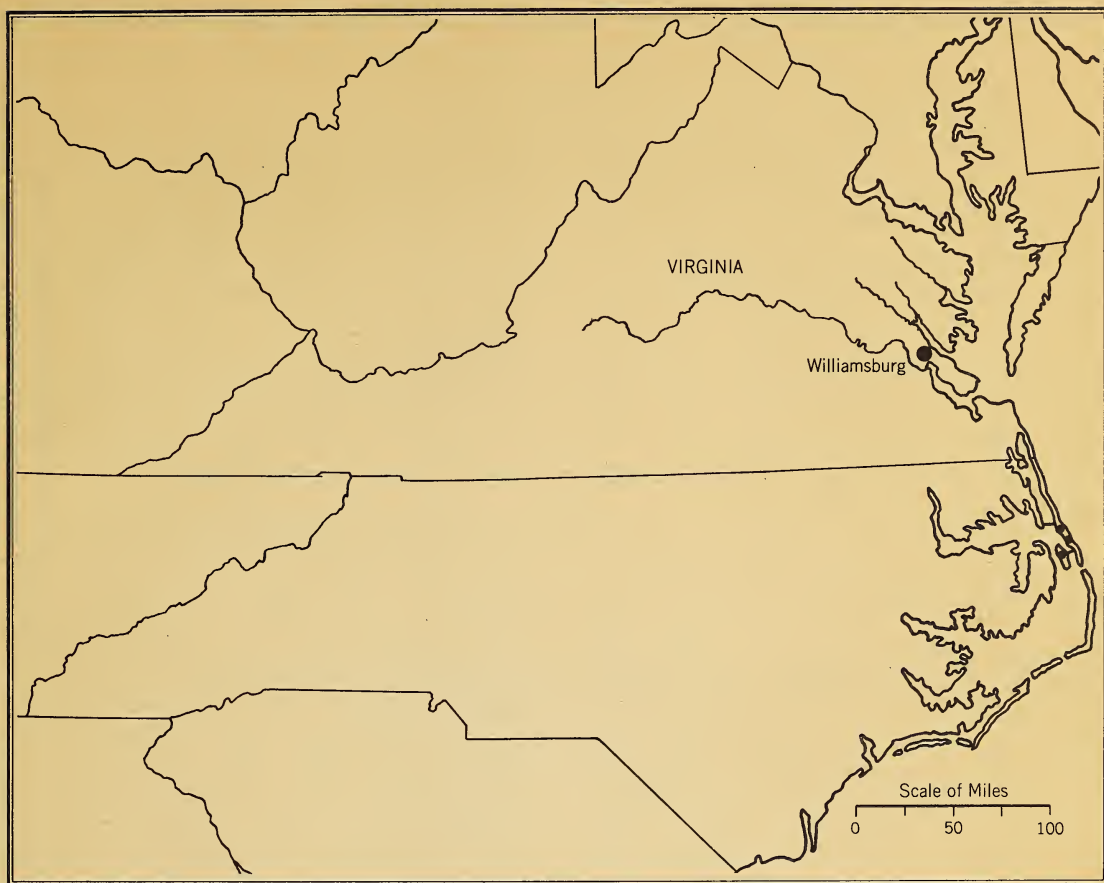
ance	ed	ing
admit .....	prod .....	chir .....
remit .....	infer .....	swap .....
er	est	s
clip .....	thin .....	plod .....
blot .....	sad .....	prod .....
ly	ness	less
dim .....	fit .....	sun .....
glad .....	sad .....	hat .....

## Lost Theodosia, Lost Colony (pages 84-98, par. 2)

The Hardings sent post cards to their friends in Maine. Lucy sent a picture of Mount Vernon. Jim sent one of Williamsburg. On the cards below write what you think Lucy and Jim might have written.

THIS SPACE FOR WRITING MESSAGES	PLACE STAMP HERE
POST CARD	

THIS SPACE FOR WRITING MESSAGES	PLACE STAMP HERE
POST CARD	



1. Locate and label North Carolina *N.C.*
2. Locate and label the Outer Banks.
3. Write *Bridge* on the bridge which leads from the mainland of North Carolina to the Outer Banks. Label the dots which stand for Kitty Hawk and Nags Head.
4. Locate and label Roanoke Island. Label the dot which stands for Manteo. Write *Bridge* on the bridge leading from the Outer Banks to Roanoke Island.
5. Draw a red line to show the route taken by the trailer from Williamsburg to Manteo.
6. Use the scale of miles. About how far did the trailer go from Williamsburg to Manteo? ..... Check with page 26. About how far has the trailer gone so far? .....



## Lost Theodosia, Lost Colony (pages 98, par. 3-111)

Read this selection carefully. Then follow the directions on page 33.

### The Lost Colony

1. Sir Walter Raleigh was an Englishman, a great favorite of Queen Elizabeth I. He is said to have first gained favor with the queen by spreading his cloak upon the ground one day so that the queen might step on it to keep her shoes from getting muddy. To show her regard, Queen Elizabeth gave Raleigh a large section of land in the New World, upon which to establish an English colony.

2. Raleigh spent and lost a fortune in unsuccessful attempts to found a colony. In 1585 he sent out men and supplies. The expedition landed at Roanoke Island, but the colonists-to-be found life in the new land so hard that they eventually returned to England. In 1587 an expedition of men, women, and supplies arrived at Roanoke, led by John White. About a month after the arrival, Virginia Dare was born. She was thought to be the first white

child born in America. Her grandfather, John White, returned to England to bring back additional supplies for the new colony. Upon his return, he found that the colony had disappeared, as told in your story. He did not know whether the word "Croatoan" referred to a neighboring island or to an Indian tribe. However, no trace of the Lost Colony was ever found.

3. At the time Raleigh attempted to found his colony, all the land now included in the states of Virginia and North Carolina and the offshore islands was part of a much larger territory also called Virginia. That is why history books often state that Virginia Dare was the first white child to be born in Virginia. But Virginia Dare was really born on Roanoke Island off the coast of what is now the state of North Carolina. The division of Virginia into states came much later.

*(Go on to page 33.)*

## Lost Theodosia, Lost Colony (pages 98, par. 3-111)

Each sentence below expresses the main idea of one paragraph on page 32. In front of each sentence write the number of the paragraph which belongs with it.

..... Virginia was the name of a large stretch of territory in the New World.

..... Raleigh was an Englishman, a favorite of Queen Elizabeth I.

..... Raleigh attempted to found a colony in the New World.

Draw a line under the topic sentence in each paragraph on page 32.

Write the answer to each question below.

1. Why is it correct to say that Virginia Dare was the first white child born in Virginia? .....

2. Why do you think some colonist carved the word "Croatoan" in the tree trunk? .....

3. According to the story in your book, what seeming proof is there that the Indians did not kill all the colonists? .....

---

---

### Time Schedule

1. Skim page 45 of your book. Where did the Hardings spend the first night on the trip? .....

2. Skim page 63. Where did they spend the second night? .....

3. Skim pages 64-82. Where did they spend the third and fourth nights? .....

4. How long did it take them to go from New York City to Roanoke? Skim page 84. ....

5. About how many days have they been on the way? .....

## Lost Theodosia, Lost Colony (pages 98, par. 3-111)

Above each group of sentences is a word which has more than one meaning. One meaning fits into each sentence below. On the line at the end of the sentence write the number of the meaning that fits.

**sound** (sound). 1. Healthy. 2. Showing good judgment. 3. Undisturbed. 4. Free from defects. 5. A long stretch of water. 6. Something heard. 7. To make or cause to make a noise.

1. He did some sound thinking about the problem. ....
2. Sound your horn as you round the curve. ....
3. A football player needs a sound body. ....
4. The baby fell into a sound sleep. ....
5. We went sailing on the sound. ....
6. Don't buy those apples unless they are sound. ....
7. I hear the sound of rain. ....

**bay** (bā). 1. A reddish-brown color. 2. A reddish-brown horse. 3. An inlet of a lake or sea. 4. An alcove with windows. 5. The cry of a dog. 6. A kind of tree or shrub. 7. The state of being held in check.

1. I sat down to read in the bay window. ....
2. He rode the bay mare. ....
3. We held the enemy at bay. ....
4. I anchored the boat in the bay. ....
5. I heard the loud baying of the hounds as the hunters passed by. ....
6. The winner was crowned with bay leaves. ....
7. I do not like that bay tone on his new car. ....

**schoon'er** (skōon'ēr). 1. A vessel with two or more masts. 2. A covered wagon.

1. The prairie schooner was attacked by Indians. ....
2. We saw the wreck of a schooner on the beach. ....

**till'er** (tĭl'ēr). 1. One who cultivates land. 2. The lever that turns a ship's rudder. 3. The new growth or shoot of a plant.

1. He trimmed the bush by cutting off the tillers. ....
2. He is a tiller of the soil. ....
3. The rudder caught in the sand, and the tiller would not turn. ....

## The Hardings Are Nearly Lost (pages 112-132)

Throughout the story of the storm many descriptive phrases are used to give us the feeling of the storm. Skim each page indicated below to find the words listed for that page. Then add one or more words to each given word to complete the descriptive phrase used in your book. The first one is done for you.

Page 114

..... the groaning ..... house  
 ..... sand  
 ..... shed

Page 115

..... blackness  
 ..... thud

Page 118

..... shed  
 ..... storm  
 ..... glass

Page 119

..... branches  
 ..... work

Page 121

..... danger  
 ..... eyes  
 ..... hook

Page 122

..... tides  
 ..... surges

Page 123

..... dog  
 ..... setter  
 ..... fingers

Page 126

..... waters  
 ..... smell

Page 127

..... world  
 ..... flood

Page 129

..... fury  
 ..... sea

Page 130

..... miracle  
 ..... easel  
 ..... Sound  
 ..... grass and seaweed

Page 132

..... yards  
 ..... look

Be ready to use each descriptive phrase in a sentence of your own. Be ready to tell which phrases you find most effective, and why.



## The Hardings Are Nearly Lost (pages 112-132)

Read this selection. Then follow the directions on page 37.

### The Outer Banks

1. The warm Gulf Stream flows within twenty miles of the coast of Hatteras Island and the Outer Banks. The fusion of the warm waters and breezes of the Gulf Stream with the colder waters and winds of the Atlantic brings about disturbances in the atmosphere which result in frequent storms. The area around Cape Hatteras and the Outer Banks is such a dangerous strip of coast that it is often referred to as "The Graveyard of the Atlantic."

2. As the Gulf Stream approaches the Outer Banks, it brings with it warm-water fishes found in southern waters, such as Spanish mackerel and barracuda. In the waters of the Atlantic are to be found the fishes common to northern waters, such as herring and cod. Consequently, a greater variety of fish can probably be found off Cape Hatteras and in the vicinity of Nags

Head than on any other fishing grounds along the Atlantic.

3. Three distinct and interesting reasons are given for the name Nags Head. Old-timers say that, when the settlement was young, a horse's head was washed ashore. Hence, the name chosen for the small community. Others say that the original sand barrier upon which the town is located was shaped like a nag's head, though the shifting sands have since changed their shape. The most interesting reason given for the name is this. Pirates would tie a lantern to a nag's neck and ride along the beach at night. Ships at sea, seeing the light, would conclude that it was the light of a ship closer inshore. As the captain steered toward the supposed ship, his own vessel would ram against the rocks and sand bars and become easy prey for the pirates.

*(Go on to page 37.)*

## The Hardings Are Nearly Lost (pages 112-132)

In each paragraph on page 36 draw a line under the topic sentence. It may not be the first sentence.

Below are two simple sentences which express the main idea in each of two paragraphs on page 36. In front of each sentence write the number of the paragraph which belongs with it. On the last line write a sentence of your own to express the main idea of the remaining paragraph. Use no extra words.

..... The sea along the Banks is dangerous for shipping.

..... A variety of fish can be found along the Banks.

.....

Use the title of the selection on page 36 as your main head. Write a word or phrase telling what each paragraph in the selection is about. Use these words or phrases as your subheads. Make a simple outline.

- I. ....
- A. ....
- B. ....
- C. ....

---

---

Answer each question.

1. In what way is the meeting of the Gulf Stream and the waters of the Atlantic an advantage to North Carolina? .....
- .....
- .....
2. In what way is this meeting a disadvantage? .....
- .....
- .....
3. How long did the Hardings stay on Hatteras Island? .....
- Check with page 33 of this Workbook. About how many days has it been since they left Maine? .....

## The Hardings Are Nearly Lost (pages 112-132)

After each word at the left write the word from the list at the right of the black line that is its synonym.

sinister .....	plantation .....	annoying
lacquer .....	irritating .....	unyielding
lurching .....	unflinching .....	varnish
cowering .....	exhaustion .....	fatigue
		staggering
		evil
		estate
		crouching

Complete each pair of sentences by writing a word in each blank space. In the first space write a word from the list at the left above. In the second space write its synonym.

1. This ..... is meant especially for cars. It is a waterproof ..... to protect the finish.
2. I found my dog ..... away back under my bed. He was ..... there because he knew he had been into mischief.
3. We passed a big ..... On this ..... we saw a large field of cotton.
4. He fell quickly into bed, overcome with ..... His ..... was so great that he slept twelve hours without waking.
5. There was a ..... look in the old man's eye. In fact, he looked so ..... that I was glad to see a policeman approaching.
6. Blown by the heavy gale, Father came ..... up the steps. As I opened the door, he came ..... into the house.
7. It is ..... to have the telephone out of order when you need it. I know of nothing more ..... than that.
8. "I am not afraid," he said with an ..... look in his eye. I looked back at him with a look equally .....

# The Hardings Are Nearly Lost (pages 112-132)

## Key to Pronunciation

ā as in nāme

â as in dâre

ǎ as in mǎn

ä as in färm

å as in åsk

Say each word below to yourself. Listen for the sound of the vowel *a*. Let the Key to Pronunciation help you. List each word after the correct sound of *a* below. The first one is done for you.

generation	harshly	angle	wares	branch
stagger	scarcely	chance	escaping	darkened
glanced	patience	father	lacquer	staring

ā	generation	_____	_____	_____
â	_____	_____	_____	_____
ǎ	_____	_____	_____	_____
ä	_____	_____	_____	_____
å	_____	_____	_____	_____

## Key to Pronunciation

ē as in mē

ĕ as in hĕre

ê as in rĕturn

Û as in gĕt

ē as in ovĕr

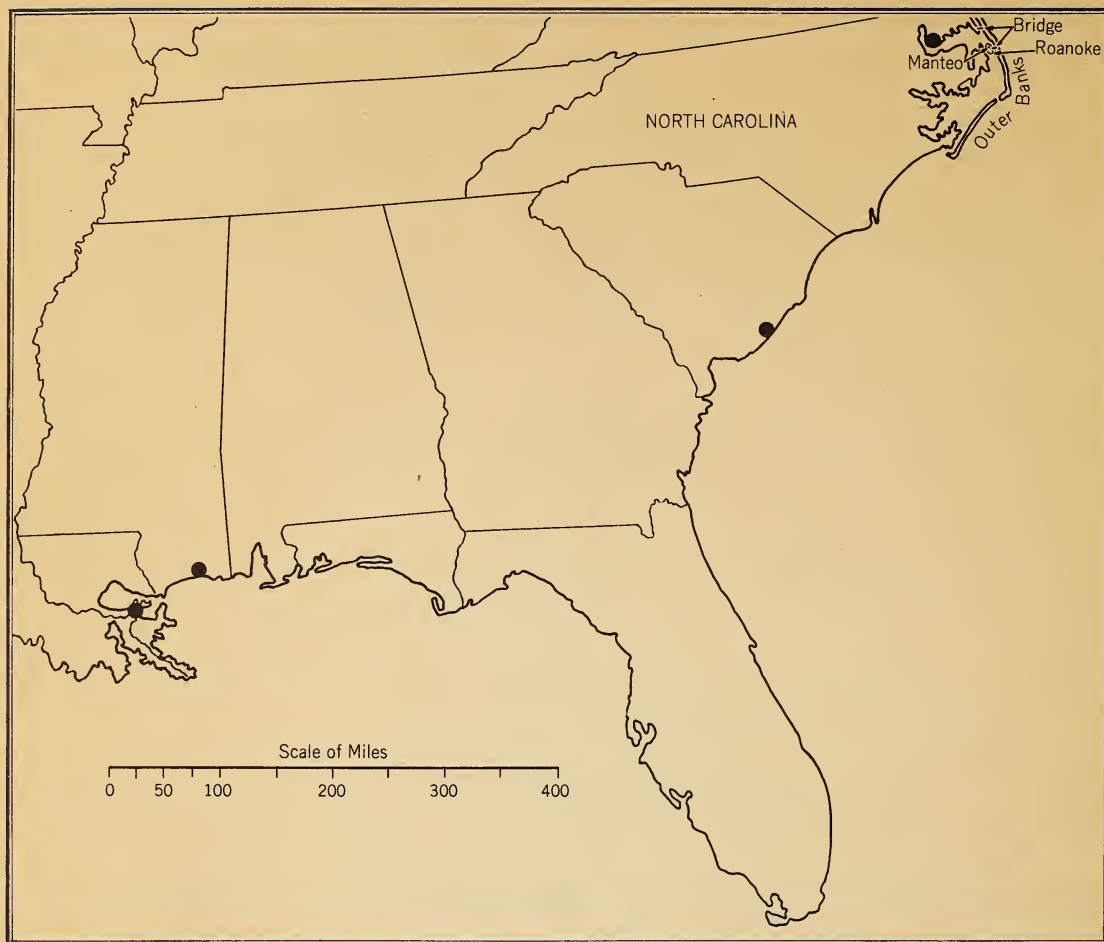
Say each word below to yourself. Listen for the sound of the vowel *e*. Let the Key to Pronunciation help you. List each word after the correct sound of *e* below.

fierce	sinister	splinter	shriek	disappear
decision	genial	dwelling	bleak	sedan
census	mysterious	officer	possession	minister

ē	_____	_____	_____	_____
ĕ	_____	_____	_____	_____
ê	_____	_____	_____	_____
Û	_____	_____	_____	_____
ē	_____	_____	_____	_____

Check each word with your dictionary.





1. Locate the following states and label as directed: South Carolina, *S.C.*; Georgia, *Ga.*; Alabama, *Ala.*; Mississippi, *Miss.*; Louisiana, *La.*
2. Write *Miss. River* on the Mississippi River.
3. Locate Edenton, Charleston, Biloxi, and New Orleans. Beside each dot write the name of the place.
4. Draw a red line to show the path of the trailer from Manteo to New Orleans.
5. Use the scale of miles. About how far did the trailer go from Manteo to New Orleans? ..... Check with the map on page 31. About how far has the trailer gone so far? .....

## They Join a Fair (pages 133-143, line 2)

Today's story has examples of a story within a story. Below are titles for them. Choose two. Then write in your own words the story suggested by each.

The Yankee Field   The Story of Amy Cary   The Doll Bureau   Yeast That Lived

---

## They Join a Fair (pages 133-143, line 2)

Words with opposite meanings are antonyms (ăn'tō nīmz). *Little* is the antonym of *big*. After each word at the left write its antonym. You will find the antonyms you need in the list at the right.

energetic .....	reprove .....	descendants
accept .....	absence .....	commend
friend .....	precious .....	reject
retreat .....	ancestors .....	lazy
		worthless
		presence
		advance
		enemy

Complete each sentence by writing a word in each blank space. The two words you write must be antonyms. Choose them from the antonyms listed above.

1. I thought the diamond in this ring was a ..... stone; but since it is only an imitation, it is .....
2. My ..... owned the farm upon which I live, and I trust that some of my ..... will still live here.
3. At the command of the general the army stopped its ..... and began to .....
4. I was sorry to note your ..... from the meeting because your ..... always gives me confidence in myself.
5. I can ..... you for membership in the club if you are ten years old; but if you are younger than that, I must ..... you.
6. I was sorry to have to ..... you for the way you acted yesterday; but today, I am glad to say, I can ..... you.
7. I see no reason why you can't be my ..... instead of my .....
8. I felt very ..... when I hopped out of bed this morning, but before long I began to feel very .....

# They Join a Fair (pages 133-143, line 2)

## Key to Pronunciation

ī as in mīne

ŷ as in ŷt

Say each word below to yourself. Listen for the sound of the vowel *i*. Let the Key to Pronunciation help you. List each word under the correct sound of *i* below.

mistress	vine	include	pickets	island	final
advice	drifted	supplies	spinners	trickle	whined

ī

ŷ

-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

## Key to Pronunciation

ō as in gō

ô as in ôr

ö as in nôt

ö as in öff

Say each word below to yourself. Listen for the sound of the vowel *o*. Let the Key to Pronunciation help you. List each word under the correct sound of *o* below.

officer	magnolias	orchard	observe	poultry
northern	stopped	loft	though	crock
mortgage	tongs	dodging	foamy	softly
soldiers	forward	solid	loss	fortune

ō

ô

ö

ö

-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

Check each word with your dictionary.



Read the following selection. Follow the directions on page 45.

**Jean Lafitte**

Carthagena today is a seaport city in Colombia, South America. In the early 1800's, however, when Jean Lafitte was a young man, it was a colony belonging to Spain. The people of Carthagena revolted against Spain and won their independence. After becoming independent, the colony was known as the Republic of Carthagena.

Pirates like Jean Lafitte had helped in the revolt by attacking and sinking many Spanish ships. In return for this aid, they were given commissions by the Carthagena government. These commissions gave them the right to capture ships in the name of the Carthagena government. The men were supposed, however, to take their captured cargoes to Carthagena.

Lafitte soon found out that he could sell his captured goods to advantage in the United States. With a band of daring sea rovers to help him, he managed to get together a small fleet of ships suited to his purpose.

The coast of Louisiana is uneven with many small bays and bayous (bī'ōōz) from which creeks lead to the interior. Such a coast afforded excellent hiding places for smugglers. Lafitte would sail his pirate ships into the bayous and unload his stolen goods onto smaller boats. Then he would disappear up some creek for a secret meeting with merchants of New Orleans who provided him with a ready market for his wares. This portion of the Louisiana coast is still called "The Lafitte Country."

During the War of 1812 between England and the United States, the British tried in vain to enlist the aid of Lafitte. But Lafitte chose instead to ally himself with the American general, Andrew Jackson. When the war was over, Lafitte received a full pardon for his crimes as a pirate and smuggler in return for the help he had given the American army. Although many tales are told of what eventually happened to Lafitte, no one really knows.

*(Go on to page 45.)*

## They Join a Fair (page 143, line 3–page 159)

Answer each question.

1. In what part of the United States is "The Lafitte Country"? .....
2. Why was the coast of Louisiana a good hide-out for pirates and smugglers? .....
3. Why did Lafitte receive full pardon for his crimes? .....
4. What is Carthagenia today? .....
5. What was Carthagenia originally? .....

---

---

Write each word listed below in front of its definition.

quarter  
pirate

courtyard  
commission

privateer  
balcony

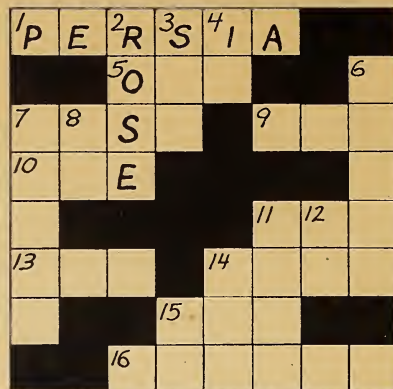
mutiny  
rangers

client  
souvenir

- ..... rebellion of sailors against their officers
- ..... a platform extending out from a building and enclosed by a railing
- ..... a yard with a house surrounding it
- ..... a paper giving one permission or authority to do a certain thing
- ..... a district or locality
- ..... a robber on the high seas
- ..... a man in command of a private ship, given a government's permission to attack enemy ships
- ..... troops on horseback
- ..... a customer
- ..... a keepsake; something bought for the purpose of stimulating remembrance

### Crossword Puzzle

Divide the class into groups. Let those who have worked crossword puzzles before be the leaders of the groups. See which group can finish its puzzles first. Each correct word scores five points. See which group can score the greatest number of points.



My score .....

#### Across

- The name of Lucy's pet
- The kind of paints Mr. Harding used
- The title of Granny Baker's niece
- The number of dollar bills Mr. Harding had at the shop in New Orleans
- The number of pictures Mr. Harding sent to Mrs. Tucker
- The past tense of *am*
- The subject of Mr. Harding's first sketch at the fair
- What the Castle was to the Harding family
- A pronoun
- The name of a field at Box Hill

#### Down

- The name of Granny Baker's niece
- The name on the bureau drawer
- A prefix meaning *not*
- The kind of pistol Mrs. Harding's grandmother held
- The name of the Hardings' first visitor at the fair
- The opposite of *out*
- What all the Hardings had to do at the fair
- The present tense of *was*
- What Jim rescued from the flood
- What Mr. Harding might have said when Lucy showed him the print of Lafitte

(The solution for this puzzle is to be found in *The Guidebook for Teachers*.)

# They Join a Fair (pages 143, line 3-159)

## Key to Pronunciation

oo as in fōod

öo as in fööt

ou as in out

oi as in oil

Say each word below to yourself. Listen for the sound of *oo*, *ou*, or *oi* in each. Let the Key to Pronunciation help you. List each word under the correct sound below.

recoil

disappoint

oozing

booth

shook

thousand

rouse

found

hook

joined

poodle

Brooklyn

account

withstood

choose

crooked

avoided

embroidery

couch

coop

oo

öo

ou

oi

-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

## Key to Pronunciation

ū as in mūle

û as in tûrn

ǔ as in bŭt

tŭ as in natŭre

Say each word below to yourself. Listen for the sound of the vowel *u*. Let the Key to Pronunciation help you. List each word under the correct sound of *u* below.

fortune

current

scurry

adventure

salute

Lucy

lurched

young

actually

sudden

burst

mutiny

ruffles

curse

republic

century

duel

capture

introduce

crumpled

ū

û

ǔ

tŭ

-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

Check each word with your dictionary.



## Monty and Tim (pages 160-168)

Mark has taken more pictures. Each phrase below tells about one picture. Under each, write a title Mark might use when he mounts the picture in his album.

1. the home of the first President

.....

2. a ferry boat at a wharf

.....

3. a fishing fleet at anchor in a gulf

.....

4. the meeting place of U. S. Senators and Representatives

.....

5. a lighthouse striped black and white

.....

6. an old cathedral

.....

7. a building with a glassed-in lookout equipped with a telescope

.....

8. a merry-go-round and a Ferris wheel

.....

9. a beautiful flower garden

.....

10. a large house with a veranda all around it

.....

11. a house with a wrought-iron balcony

.....

12. a plantation home with the names Cary and Clay on the mailbox

.....

## Monty and Tim (pages 160-168)

As Father watched the people whose portraits he painted, he learned many interesting things. Prove that you have found out interesting things also by filling each blank in the following sentences with the right word.

1. The soil brought down by the Mississippi River forms a ..... at the ..... of the river.
2. Many of the people whose portraits were painted were descendants of the old ..... settlers of New Orleans.
3. Many of the others had come to New Orleans from all ..... of the .....
4. Most of these people earned their living by ..... and .....

Mark learned many things about horses. Prove that you did, too, by writing the right word in each blank space.

1. Horses are as ..... from one another in their dispositions as are .....
2. Some horses win races because of their .....
3. Others win because of their .....
4. Some horses, like people, have bad .....
5. Another word for a horse's disposition is his .....
6. After a race a horse comes in hot and ..... and must be ..... down immediately.

---

---

Skim pages 133, 134, 140, 141, and 143. Answer each question.

1. How many days and nights elapsed between the time the Hardings left Rodanthe and the time they left Box Hill? .....
2. How long did it take them to reach New Orleans? .....
3. In what month did they arrive at New Orleans? .....

## Monty and Tim (pages 160-168)

Each word below has more than one meaning. Finish each sentence by writing one of the words in each blank.

charges    fleet    piles    pine    print    shell    strain    tacking

1. After the storm there were ..... of wreckage on the shore.
2. There is a ..... of Indian blood in his veins.
3. She is getting so weak that I fear she may ..... away and die.
4. A ..... of pirate ships sailed into the harbor.
5. "These horses are your particular ....., " said the man.
6. Since I cannot afford the original picture, I must be satisfied with this very fine .....
7. The ..... of this coconut is almost impossible to crack.
8. The boat took a zigzag course and went ..... into the wind.
9. Your ..... for clothing are so excessive that I cannot afford to trade here.
10. The trees in the wood lot were mostly maple and .....
11. I had a difficult time ..... the sign over the door.
12. There was the ..... of a pony's hoof on the veranda.
13. After two successive ..... by our army, the enemy fell back.
14. Where are the presses on which you ..... the newspaper?
15. I must cook and ..... the berries before I can make jelly.
16. The gunners started to ..... the enemy ships.
17. The ..... were driven deep into the river bed to support the bridge.
18. He was as ..... a race horse as I have ever seen.
19. You will ..... yourself, lifting that heavy load.
20. That ..... of music reminds me of a song I used to sing.

## Monty and Tim (pages 160-168)

Learn to let the letters or sounds with which a new word begins, plus the sense of the sentence in which the word appears, help you to know the new word.

In each sentence below one word is omitted. The letters at the beginning of each blank tell how the word begins. Think of a word which begins that way which makes sense. Then finish the word. The first one is done for you.

1. I do not like this climate because the winters are so cold.
2. I skinned the kn..... on my second finger.
3. I located the Arctic Ocean on the gl.....
4. The br..... on these cattle shows that they belong to the Circle A Ranch.
5. My brother will gr..... from high school in June.
6. Chief Sitting Bull and other members of his tr..... came to the fair.
7. The high, steep banks of a river are sometimes called bl.....
8. Our seats for the football game were in the bl.....
9. The snowstorm became so bad that it turned into a regular bl.....
10. I have three more ch..... to read in this book.
11. Father scraped off the sc..... and cleaned the fish.
12. I hope I will pass to seventh grade and not fl.....
13. Call the pl..... and tell him our sink is stopped up.
14. I think that he was trying to fl..... me because he said so many nice things.
15. The sign on the door said, "Pr.....! No admittance!"
16. I will give you a ph..... of the baby after I have the pictures taken.
17. It was not a hard rain, just a steady dr.....
18. Instead of hamburgers, we had fr..... on our picnic.

Check your spelling with your dictionary.



The Hardings have met many people in their travels. Some of these people they will never forget. Each phrase below describes one or more of these people. After each phrase write the name of the person or persons described.

1. Someone who once visited Rodanthe with her husband .....
2. A little old man with a poodle .....
3. A housekeeper on a North Carolina plantation .....
4. A broad-shouldered captain and his wife .....
5. An ugly man with a flattened-out face .....
6. A gypsy fortuneteller .....
7. The owner of two white dogs .....
8. A dapper little man, a fancy dresser .....
9. Someone who refused to look at the sea .....
10. A certain person who dressed to look as if she had the body of a woman and the tail of a fish .....
11. Two people whose home was on a Southern plantation .....

---

---

Of all the people the Hardings have met, which one interests you the most? Write a short paragraph telling which character you like best, and why.

**My Favorite Character**

## Monty and Tim (pages 169–175)

Skim pages 152–175 for phrases which give good mental pictures of the fair. Under the three headings below write phrases which tell what you might have seen, heard, or smelled if you had been at the fair. Choose phrases which give the best mental pictures. One phrase under each heading is done for you.

### What I Might Have Seen

gypsies, barkers, and side-show people

.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

### What I Might Have Heard

the grind of music and jabber of talk

.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

### What I Might Have Smelled

peanuts, popcorn, heat, and dust

.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

## Monty and Tim (pages 169-175)

After each word at the left write its antonym. You will find the antonyms you need in the list at the right of the black line.

seek .....	succeeded .....	occupied
deserted .....	indifferent .....	failed
foreign .....	modern .....	avoid
customary .....	brilliant .....	domestic
		concerned
		antique
		unusual
		dull

Complete each sentence by writing a word in each blank space. The two words you write must be antonyms. Choose them from the antonyms listed above.

1. It seems queer to see this attractive ..... chair among all this ..... furniture.
2. Some of the surplus wheat that is raised in the United States is sold in ..... markets instead of ..... markets.
3. This house has been ..... for so long a time that it seems good to see it ..... once more.
4. Let's ..... a good side road in order to ..... driving in heavy traffic.
5. The ..... light of the sunset we saw last evening was a sharp contrast to the ..... gray skies we see this morning.
6. He ..... in all the work that he undertook, but he ..... to make people admire him.
7. Is this your ..... way of doing things, or is this something .....?
8. Why are you so ..... about the fact that your dog is lost when you really should be .....?

## Monty and Tim (pages 169–175)

In each sentence below one word has been omitted. The letters at the beginning of each blank space tell you the way the omitted word begins. Think of a word which begins that way which will make sense in the sentence. Then finish the omitted word. CHECK YOUR SPELLING WITH THE DICTIONARY.

1. The speedboat went so fast that spr..... from the water covered the boat.
2. The car swerved from the road and str..... a telephone pole.
3. My little brother found a pencil and scr..... all over the wall.
4. One blow of the ax spl..... the log in two.
5. A fishbone stuck in my thr.....
6. Just as we entered the garden, a sw..... of bees flew from the hive.
7. Do you think you can spl..... these two pieces of rope together to make one long piece?
8. I got such a thr..... out of going to the big-league game!
9. Offshore we saw a fishing boat wr..... on the rocks.
10. He was arrested for speeding tw..... in one day.
11. I am afraid to wash this sweater for fear it will shr.....
12. Can't you boys play peacefully without all this qu.....?
13. Please scr..... the mud from your shoes before you come into the house.
14. Will all this wh..... be made into flour?
15. She wore a wr..... of roses on her head.
16. I hope you did not spr..... your ankle when you fell.
17. The pirates tried to sm..... in stolen goods without paying duty.
18. I like to watch qu..... programs on television.
19. The boat hit a rock and spr..... a leak.
20. The wheels of the car started to sk..... on the icy pavement.



Read the following selection. Follow the directions on page 57.

**Steamboats on the Mississippi**

1. In the days before railroads hundreds of steamboats moved up and down the Mississippi River, carrying passengers and freight. Every town had its dock, every large plantation its wharf, piled high with goods waiting to be transported to other places along the river. Passengers for New Orleans, St. Louis, or towns in between found travel by water easier and more pleasant than travel by horseback or coach.

2. The first boat to arrive at a wharf or dock was naturally the first one to be loaded with passengers and freight. Late arrivals had to be content with the goods and passengers left over. When, therefore, in midstream the captain of a boat caught up with a steamer going in the same direction, the captain knew that, for the sake of trade, he must beat the rival boat to the next town or plantation. Steamboat racing on the Mississippi began as a matter of good business.

3. If you enjoy racing, perhaps you can guess what happened before long. Steamboat racing turned into a sport as well as a matter of business, for several reasons. A race gave a captain a chance to show off his boat. It gave the pilot a chance to show that he was a better navigator than his rivals on other boats. The crew found a race a welcome relief from swabbing decks and

moving cargo. As for the people on shore, a steamboat race gave them something to talk about for weeks afterward.

4. As interest in steamboat racing increased, special races to test the speed and endurance of river steamers were run between St. Louis and New Orleans. A boat was especially prepared for such a race. First it was stripped of everything that could be spared in order to reduce the weight and to make the boat as streamlined as possible. The boat was loaded with great care so that the cargo was balanced to give the greatest possible speed. Few passengers were allowed on board because they would add to the weight. Moreover, in the excitement of the race, passengers would move about on deck and disturb the balance. No steamboat could carry fuel enough for the entire trip. Therefore, as a racing steamer approached a town, a barge loaded with fuel left the dock and was fastened to the moving steamer long enough to allow the barge to be unloaded at top speed. Most steamers carried a supply of pine knots, resin, or fat pork. Such fuel could be thrown onto the fire to burn furiously when more steam was needed at a critical moment in the race. Happy indeed was the captain whose boat came in ahead of its rival, even if only by a "nose."

*(Go on to page 57.)*

## Danger (pages 176-187)

In each paragraph in the selection "Steamboats on the Mississippi" on page 56, draw a line under the topic sentence. Remember that the topic sentence will not always be the first sentence in a paragraph.

Now write a short sentence to express the main idea in each paragraph of the selection "Steamboats on the Mississippi." Write the sentences on the lines below. Use no extra words.

1. ....
  2. ....
  3. ....
  4. ....
- 
- 

Answer each question with a sentence.

1. About how long do you think the fair in New Orleans lasted? .....  
.....  
.....
2. How long did the Hardings stay after the fair had moved on to Biloxi? .....  
.....  
.....
3. How long were they on the road from New Orleans to Natchez? .....  
.....  
.....

## Danger (pages 176-187)

Read each paragraph. Make your own definition for the underlined word.

1. "That field of ice you see is slowly moving down the mountain," explained the Scoutmaster. "How many of you have seen a glacier (glā'shēr) before today?"

A glacier is a .....

2. Why must you ridicule (rīd'ī kūl) Jack all the time? Perhaps he does not like to have you poke fun at him.

To ridicule someone is to .....

3. Who will be the first one to get the answer to this problem? Work quickly, but be sure that you have the right solution (sō lū'shŭn).

A solution is an .....

4. Will you help me tabulate (tăb'ŭ lăt) these scores? They will be easier to work with when they are arranged in order.

To tabulate is to .....

5. The houses are uniform (ŭ'nĭ fōrm) in design. The fact that they are all alike leads me to believe that they were built by one contractor.

Uniform means .....

6. Her version (vŭ'shŭn) of the story differs from your account of what happened. Which one of you is telling the truth?

Version means .....

7. You think that you can wheedle (hwē'd'l) me into letting you go to the show. Stop your coaxing. It just won't work.

To wheedle is to .....

8. So you were born in New England. Then you really are a Yankee.

A Yankee is .....

9. As I looked up, I saw the sun directly overhead. That was the first time I had ever seen the sun at the zenith (zē'nĭth).

To be at the zenith is to be .....

## Danger (pages 176-187)

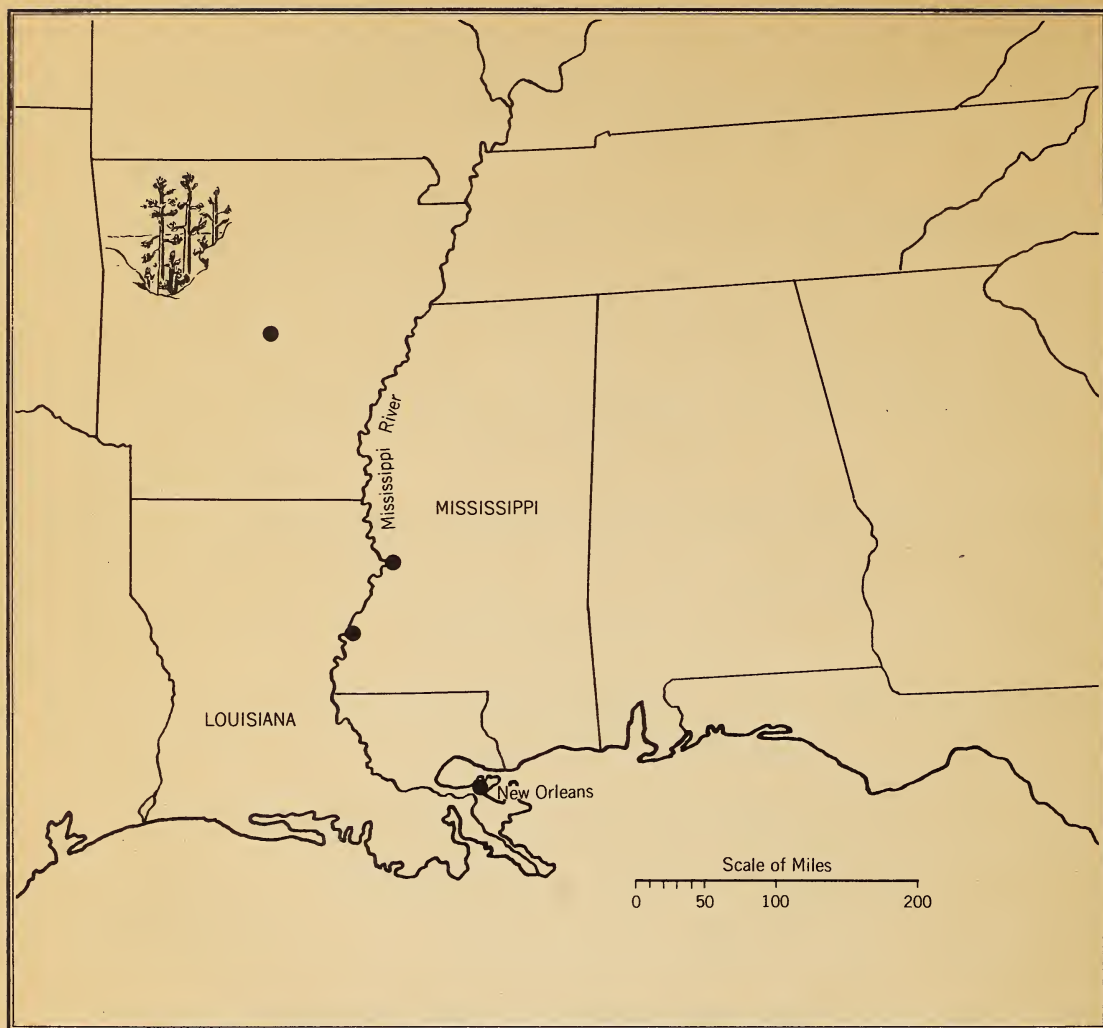
Learn to recognize the first syllable in words. The first syllable plus the sense of the sentence will often suggest what the new word may be.

In the sentences below let the first syllable at the beginning of each blank space plus the sense of the sentence suggest the missing word. Finish the word in each blank space. The first one is done for you.

1. Since you know you are to blame, why do you de<sup>ny</sup> it?
2. The basement of the house was made of con..... blocks.
3. I cannot en..... this pain any longer.
4. When he said I was a fine tennis player, he paid me a com.....
5. I must ex..... this coat for a larger size.
6. Since you know that I didn't break your bike, why do you ac..... me?
7. I for..... you to drive my car.
8. Leave a mar..... on each side of your paper.
9. Please do not men..... to anyone what I have said.
10. I am sure the team from Center School cannot de..... our team.
11. Since you broke the window, you should go to Mrs. Jones and con.....
12. I hope you will suc..... in all your undertakings.
13. We have the rest of the food, but who will pro..... the hamburgers for the picnic?
14. I will take down in shorthand the letter you dic.....
15. No one will run over this lawn if I can pre..... it.
16. Will you please sub..... to this magazine for a year?
17. I have run out of paper napkins and must get a fresh sup.....
18. Someday I hope to in..... a new type of space ship.

Check your spelling with the dictionary.





1. Locate Arkansas and label it *Ark.* Locate Tennessee and label it *Tenn.*
2. Locate and label Natchez, Vicksburg, and Little Rock.
3. Draw a red line to indicate the route of the trailer from New Orleans to Little Rock.
4. Use the scale of miles. About how far did the trailer travel from New Orleans to Little Rock? ..... Check with page 40. About how far has the trailer gone in all? .....

## Escape (pages 188-195)

thoughtlessness

fearlessness

common sense

quick-wittedness

meanness

stupidity

self-control

intelligence

Above is a list of characteristics shown by people in today's story. Each sentence below explains how a certain person acted or felt. In front of each sentence write the characteristic that person showed by the way he acted.

..... 1. Father, realizing his danger, does not hesitate to tell Flatface what he thinks about the stealing of the dog and the taking of the money Father worked to earn.

..... 2. Jim suddenly thinks of a way to outwit Flatface and the Sheik.

..... 3. Father picks up Jim's lead immediately and acts in a way to make it appear that Jim is telling the truth.

..... 4. Father obeys the orders of Flatface exactly.

..... 5. The Sheik kicks the paintbox into the road and rifles the trailer, although he knows that the dog is not there.

..... 6. Though he is boiling inside, Father fails to show his temper.

..... 7. Flatface fails to see through Jim's trick and decides to return to New Orleans, where he must know that the police are on his trail.

..... 8. For the moment, no one in the family realizes that Flatface and the Sheik may reappear.

## Escape (pages 188-195)

Read each paragraph. Make your own definition for the underlined word.

1. How can the old man get along on such a pittance (pĭt'āns)? That small amount of money will not pay his grocery bill.

A pittance is a .....

2. What makes you so querulous (kwēr'ū lŭs) all the time? You are constantly complaining about something or other.

Querulous means .....

3. The boat shot over the falls and into the maelstrom (māl'strōm) below. There was no hope of saving anyone from that whirlpool.

Maelstrom means .....

4. We are going to have to retrench (rĕ trĕnch') at once. If we don't cut down expenses, we will not have money enough to get back home.

To retrench means to .....

5. We are going to lease (lēs) this apartment for two years. Father is meeting the manager today to sign the contract.

A lease is a .....

6. I have never known anyone so nervous as Jane. She has turned into a neurotic (nŭ rōt'ĭk).

A neurotic is a .....

7. Please place the ottoman (ōt'ō măn) in front of the easy chair. When one is tired, there is nothing so inviting as an easy chair and a footstool.

An ottoman is a .....

8. Our bicycles are identical (ī dĕn'tĭ kăl). Isn't it queer that two bikes bought at two different places could be alike?

To be identical is to be .....

9. She is an excellent seamstress (sēm'strĕs). She has been our family dressmaker for several years.

A seamstress is a .....

## Escape (pages 188-195)

In the sentences below let the first syllable at the beginning of each blank space plus the sense of the sentence suggest the missing word. Finish the word in each blank space. CHECK YOUR SPELLING WITH THE DICTIONARY.

1. If you want to sell your house, why don't you ad..... it by putting an ad in the newspaper?
2. I simply cannot af..... a car as expensive as that.
3. Your guilty look makes me sus..... that you have been up to mischief.
4. My dad gives me an al..... of a dollar a week.
5. How many men do you em..... in your factory?
6. A band of Indians suddenly at..... the fort.
7. I am going into this factory to ap..... for a job.
8. You are so careless that I re..... to lend my bike to you again.
9. I must de..... all my extra time to practicing for the tennis tournament.
10. He stood up to an..... the date of the next meeting.
11. They could not agree on anything and had one ar..... after another.
12. If those boys do not stop running across my lawn, I will have to register a com..... with the principal of the school.
13. Come home at once, without de.....
14. Here is a stamp to add to your col.....
15. Twenty minutes before the play began, the crowd began to as.....
16. Two cars were badly smashed in the ac.....
17. I will start a fire to de..... all this junk.
18. Please de..... the man so that I will know him when I see him.



## Escape (pages 196-207)

Number the sentences below in the order in which events happened.

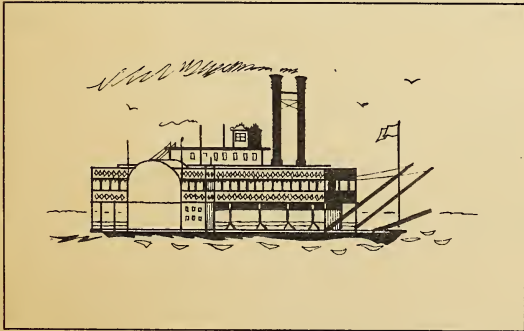
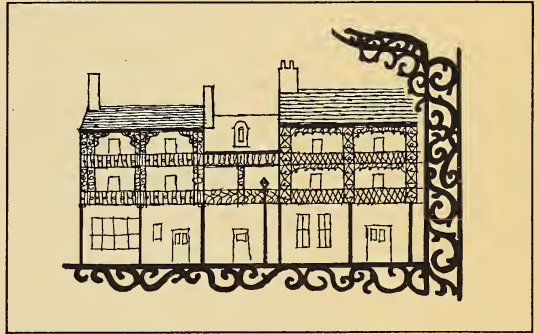
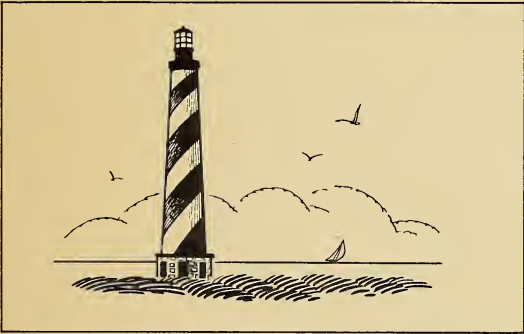
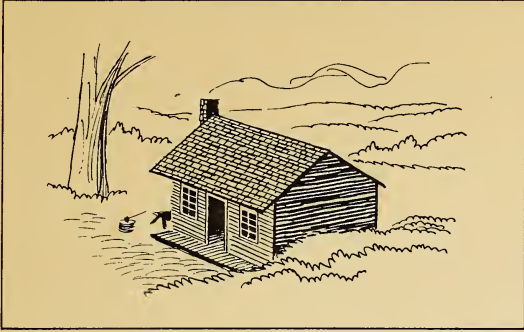
- ..... The family continues to live in the woods and enjoy the Ozarks.
  - ..... The Hardings lay in provisions and hurry to the hills.
  - ..... The family continues on its way west.
  - ..... The family arrives in Little Rock to find that Flatface and the Sheik are on their trail.
  - ..... News reaches the family that Flatface and the Sheik have been arrested.
  - ..... Father turns off on a side road and discovers the cabin of Benjamin Knowles.
  - ..... The family hides in the deep pine woods.
  - ..... Flatface and the Sheik fail to find the Hardings.
- 
- 

Answer each question.

1. When did the first settlers come to the Ozark country? .....
- .....
2. Why did they settle in the Ozarks? .....
- .....
3. What are three ways in which men in the Ozarks find food for their families? .....
- .....
4. What are three ways in which people in the Ozarks enjoy themselves when work is over? .....
- .....
5. Why was Mark justified in saying that his own family were emigrants? .....
- .....
6. How does he think the emigrants of the future will travel? .....
- .....

## Escape (pages 196-207)

Here are pictures of places which the Hardings have visited. Under each picture write the name of the place where you think the picture was taken.



## Escape (pages 196-207)

Throughout the book the characters use many unusual and interesting expressions. Each expression as a whole has a meaning very different from the meaning of the individual words. For example, the expression, "Face it! There's no back door for any of us," means, "We must endure the trouble we are in because we cannot escape from it."

Under each expression below write the meaning the expression has for you.

Don't hem and haw about it.

---

He is in his element.

---

That was a close shave.

---

Breaking the ice is what is hard.

---

A weight was off my mind.

---

A barking dog never bites.

---

Today is a weather breeder.

---

He decided to pull up stakes.

---

An old clam like me!

---

I'm getting on in life.

---

He is an old sculpin.

---

Read the first sentence and notice the underlined word. Complete the second sentence by rewriting the underlined word in the blank, adding the suffix, or ending, needed to give it sense in the sentence. The first one is done for you.

1. It was fun to sit around the fire and swap stories. We sat there until twelve o'clock ..... swapping ..... stories.
2. Notice the wrought-iron balcony on that house over there. Most of the houses seem to have ..... like that.
3. Flatface Brown certainly had an ugly face. I do not see how a face could be .....
4. We waited for hours for the flood to subside. Everyone gave a sigh of relief when it finally .....
5. He turned his gun and fired on the pirate ship. He was a ..... in the United States Navy.
6. The Hardings needed to lay in a supply of groceries. A store in Little Rock ..... them with everything they needed.
7. The room was cold and very gloomy. It was the ..... room that I have ever entered.
8. Meeting Flatface in the dark was enough to terrify anyone. Father and Jim had never before had such a ..... experience.
9. I do not like to intrude when your mother is using the telephone. I would not like to have an ..... in my house at a time like that.
10. The yeast in the crock looked foamy. It seemed to grow ..... the longer we looked at it.
11. When it was time for a girl in the Ozarks to wed, she always made a Rose of Sharon quilt for her .....
12. It is fun to dine on the train. I enjoy eating in the .....



## INDEX

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Boats</p> <p>  canalboat, <i>picture</i>, 328</p> <p>  river boats, 597-598</p> <p>  steamboat, 323-326; <i>picture</i>, 347, 418</p> <p>  <i>See also</i> Clipper ships</p> <p>Capitol, national</p> <p>  British attack, 230</p> <p>  first, 190-191</p> <p>  in 1861, <i>picture</i>, 386</p> <p>  modern, <i>picture</i>, 767</p> <p>  <i>See also</i> White House</p> <p>Clipper ships, 421-424; <i>picture</i>, 415, 418</p> <p>Cotton, "king" in South, 359, 365</p> <p>Jackson, Andrew, President, 410</p> <p>  saves public lands, 257, 343</p> <p>  War of 1812, 230</p> <p>Kitty Hawk. <i>See</i> Wright brothers</p> <p>Manhattan Island, settlement of, 58, 63</p> <p>Mississippi River</p> <p>  discovery, 42</p> <p>  French explore, 44, 46</p> <p>  steamboat traffic, 323-326, 476, 482-487</p> <p>Mount Vernon, <i>picture</i>, 187, 189</p> | <p>New Orleans</p> <p>  Battle of, 230</p> <p>  in 1812, <i>picture</i>, 736</p> <p>  settlement of, 47</p> <p>  western commerce, 276-277; <i>picture</i>, 278</p> <p>Oregon Trail</p> <p>  route, 289-292; <i>map</i>, 299</p> <p>  travel on, 289-291</p> <p>Plantation life, 360-366</p> <p>Plymouth Colony</p> <p>  founding of, 53</p> <p>  hardships, 90-92, 123</p> <p>Washington, D. C.</p> <p>  air view, <i>picture</i>, 767</p> <p>  attacked in War of 1812, 230</p> <p>  Washington Monument, <i>picture</i>, 766</p> <p>  <i>See also</i> Capitol, national; White House</p> <p>White House</p> <p>  British attack, 230</p> <p>  early, <i>picture</i>, 766</p> <p>  Jackson's time, <i>picture</i>, 255</p> <p>  modern, <i>picture</i>, 766</p> <p>  Wright brothers, 614-617</p> |
|--|---|

---

Use the index to answer each question. List each separate page on which you would find the desired information.

1. On what pages would you look to find out why cotton is called "king" in the South?  
 -----
2. On what page would you look to find how the White House looked when it was first built? -----
3. To what topic would you be referred to find information about Kitty Hawk, North Carolina? -----
4. What page would you read to find out how long after the War of 1812 began that Andrew Jackson became President? -----
5. Under what other topics would you look for additional information about Washington, D. C.? -----
6. What pages would you read to find out about the hardships encountered by the Plymouth Colony? -----

## In the Wheat Fields (pages 208-217)

Answer each question.

1. In what month is wheat harvested in Kansas? .....
2. What is the most modern way of harvesting wheat? .....
3. What is the one thing farmers fear most during the harvesting season? .....
4. What three things make working around the stack such exhausting work? .....
5. Before the days of tractors and combines, how were reaping machines pulled in the great wheat fields? .....
6. Why is harvest time as exhausting work for women as it is for men? .....

---

---

reaper	sheaves	thresh	chaff	harvest	combine
--------	---------	--------	-------	---------	---------

Below are definitions of each word above. Write each word in front of the definition which explains its meaning.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | to gather a crop; the crop which is gathered, such as grain       |
|  | a machine for cutting grain                                       |
|  | several bundles of cut grain united into larger bundles           |
|  | the husks of grain which have been separated from the seed        |
|  | a machine which reaps and threshes grain as it moves over a field |
|  | to beat out the seeds of grain from the husks, or hulls           |

## In the Wheat Fields (pages 208-217)

While the other Hardings worked, Lucy and Jim amused themselves by reviewing things they had seen. Lucy would name something, and Jim would tell where it was. Then Jim would have his turn. See whether you can do as well as Lucy and Jim did. Under each heading list the things the Hardings saw in that place. Do not consult your book.

### New England

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### New York City

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### New Orleans

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### The Ozarks

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Roanoke and the Outer Banks

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Kansas

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Check your spelling with the dictionary.

## In the Wheat Fields (pages 208-217)

tropical	reminiscent	dilapidated	crumpled
impeding	affectionate	enormous	languid
stifling	golden-ripe	reluctant	antique
solitary	pathetically	crumbling	physical

In each blank space in the sentences write a descriptive word to make the sentence more interesting. Use words from the above list or words of your own choosing.

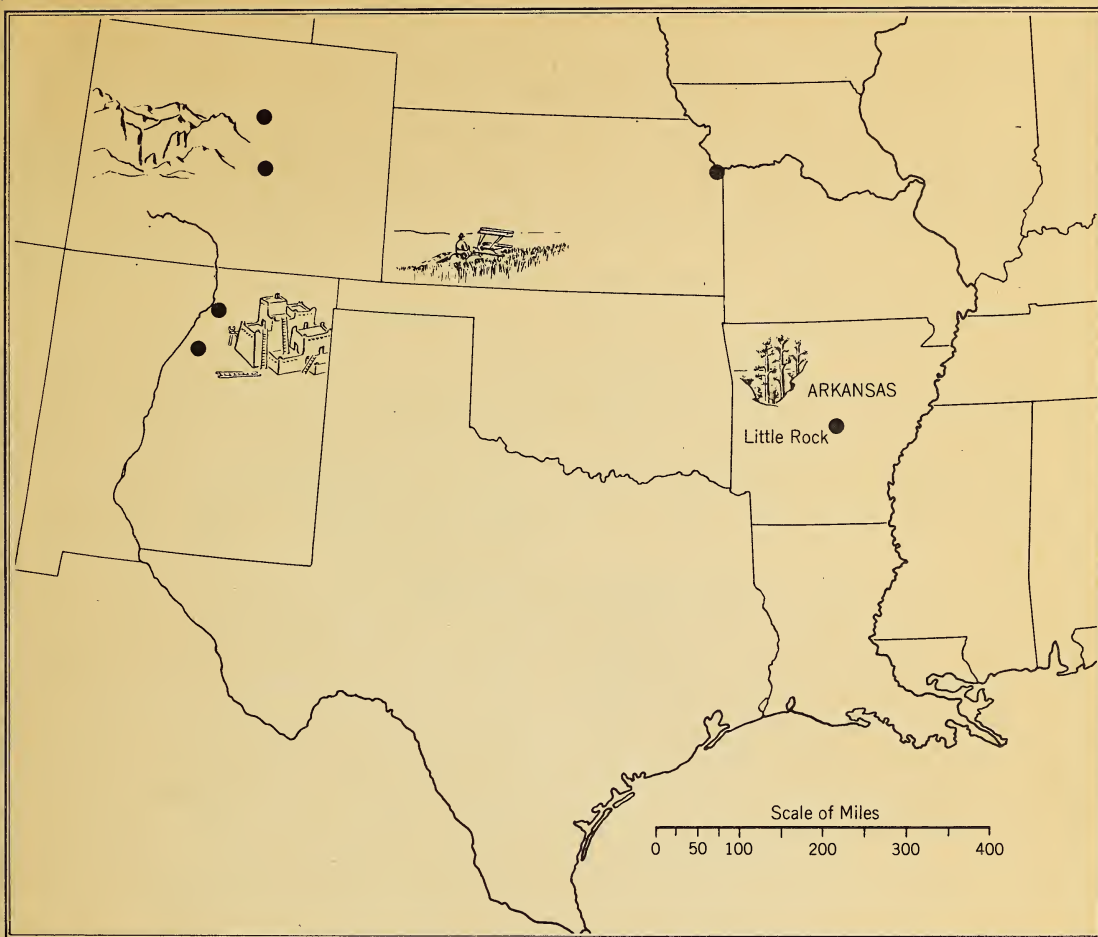
1. "I recall the time when I lived in this ..... house," said Father, with a ..... look in his eyes.
2. The ..... storm came up as suddenly as storms always do in the tropics.
3. She greeted her mother with an ..... hug.
4. The ..... force of the wind kept us from making much headway.
5. The ..... heat of midday was almost unbearable.
6. The men heaved the bundles of ..... grain into the ..... maw of the threshing machine.
7. Though he hated to, he turned his ..... steps toward home.
8. He used up so much ..... energy in his day's work that he had no energy left when the day was over.
9. There was one ..... cabin on the mountainside.
10. The house was full of ..... furniture which he had inherited from his ancestors.
11. The ..... flow of the water almost makes it look as if the stream were not flowing.
12. The look on his face was ..... sad as Monty announced that the dog was gone.
13. The ..... piece of paper fell from his hand.
14. The sunlight was shining on ..... stone walls.



## In the Wheat Fields (pages 208-217)

Read the first sentence and notice the underlined word. Complete the second sentence by removing the ending, or suffix, from the underlined word and writing the base word in the blank space. The first one is done for you.

1. Nine multiplied by seven is sixty-three. Can't you ..... multiply ..... ?
2. You are the worst grumbler in the family. Why must you ..... about everything?
3. He is of Scottish ancestry. His father was a ..... direct from Scotland.
4. I was overcome with weariness. I don't believe I had ever before been so .....
5. There was a plentiful supply of berries in the woods. Mrs. Knowles had ..... of blackberries from which to make jelly.
6. I checked the mileage with the speedometer before we started. Before we had gone a ....., we had a flat tire.
7. The Hardings had a few worrisome moments when they heard the gun. When Mr. Knowles said that Flatface had gone, they had no need to .....
8. Mother arranged everything tidily on the shelves in the trailer. She was tired by the time everything was ..... once again.
9. The men took branches and scraped the road so that the tire marks were not traceable. Now Flatface could not ..... them to their hiding place in the deep woods.
10. The attendant at the parking lot was nowhere to be found. One would think he would ..... to his business.
11. Jean Lafitte was a famous pirate. Much of his ..... came from the part he played in the Battle of New Orleans.
12. The first settlement in the Ozarks was back in covered-wagon days. Weary travelers decided to ..... there instead of continuing westward.
13. He gave his approval of our plan. As long as he will ..... it, we can go ahead.



1. Locate and label Missouri, *Mo.*; Oklahoma, *Okla.*; Kansas, *Kans.*; Colorado, *Colo.*; Texas, *Tex.*; New Mexico, *N. Mex.*
2. Locate and label the Mississippi and Rio Grande rivers.
3. Locate and label the dots for Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Santa Fe, and Taos.
4. Draw a red line to show the route of the trailer from Little Rock onward.
5. Use the scale of miles. About how far is it from Little Rock to Taos on the route taken by the trailer? ..... Check with page 60. About how far has the trailer gone in all? .....

## In the Wheat Fields (pages 218-227)

Read the following selection. Follow the directions on page 75.

### Colorado and the Rockies

1. The city of Denver is located on a wide plateau a mile above sea level. To the east stretches a vast expanse of flat plains. To the west, only fifteen miles away, are the Rocky Mountains.

2. The climate of Denver makes the city one of the most popular summer and health resorts in the United States. The climate is dry and mild, delightfully cool in summer, never bitterly cold in winter. The air is very clear and bracing.

3. One feature which makes Denver enjoyable is the number of its parks. Within the city are more than forty parks. On the slopes of the mountains are about an equal number of city-owned parks with picnic grounds and camping facilities.

4. One of the most beautiful spots in Colorado is the Garden of the Gods. This 500-acre park is located near the city of Colorado Springs, almost at the foot of Pikes Peak.

5. The Garden of the Gods abounds in beautiful colored rocks in queer and unusual shapes. The queer shapes account for the queer names given to certain rock formations. One such for-

mation is called Kissing Camels, another Sleeping Giant. Still another formation is known as the Dutch Wedding. Balanced Rock resembles a leaning tower which looks as if it would topple at any moment.

6. The Garden of the Gods is said to have received its name from a remark made back in 1859. A visitor, deeply impressed with the great beauty of the area, remarked that it was a fit place for gods to assemble—a garden of the gods.

7. Pikes Peak is located a few miles west of Colorado Springs. Many other peaks in the Rockies are so situated that good views cannot be obtained from their summits because of the nearness of other peaks. Pikes Peak, on the contrary, is located in a somewhat isolated position. From its summit can be seen the breath-taking view described in the song "America the Beautiful."

8. Pikes Peak was named for Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, who first saw it in 1806 and who tried to scale it. He failed in his attempt and believed the mountain unscalable. Not until 1820 did anyone succeed in reaching the summit.

*(Go on to page 75.)*

## In the Wheat Fields (pages 218-227)

Fill the blanks. Follow directions.

1. Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 are about the city of .....; paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 are about .....; paragraphs 7 and 8 are about ..... What will the main headings in the outline below be? Write in the headings. Which words will be capitalized?

2. Paragraph 1 tells about the ..... of Denver; paragraph 2 about its .....; paragraph 3 about its ..... Now write in the subheads under the first main head. What words will be capitalized?

3. Think what paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 are about and add the subheads under the second main head. Continue with paragraphs 7 and 8 and the third main head.

### Colorado and the Rockies

I. ....

A. ....

B. ....

C. ....

II. ....

A. ....

B. ....

C. ....

III. ....

A. ....

B. ....



## In the Wheat Fields (pages 218-227)

Read the selection. Follow the directions on page 77.

### The Pueblo Indians

1. The Pueblo Indians, most of whom live in New Mexico, have carefully preserved the customs of their ancestors. Therefore, it is possible to visit their homes today and get a fairly accurate picture of the way the Pueblo Indians lived hundreds of years ago. The important difference between their life today and that hundreds of years ago is the absence of warfare.

2. The pueblo house was always made as inaccessible as possible to warlike tribes who might attack it. It was built on a mesa (mā'sá), a flat plateau on a hillside with sheer cliffs above and below, or it might be built on the flat top of a very steep hill.

3. The houses followed a general pattern. The building material used was sun-dried brick, or adobe. The houses for a whole village were joined together, apartment fashion. They were built several stories high in terraces so that

the roof of one house became the "porch" of the house above. Each terrace was reached by means of a ladder which could be drawn up in time of danger. The roof was made by placing six- or eight-inch logs, or vigas (vē'gáz), across opposite walls so that the ends projected a few inches beyond each wall. Smaller logs were laid at right angles across the first. The logs were then covered with small sticks, branches, or grasses. Finally a thick layer of mud was smoothed across the entire surface. In the dry climate of New Mexico the mud turned into a very satisfactory plaster.

4. The name "pueblo" was given to these Indians by the Spaniards. In Spanish the word "pueblo" means "village" or "people." Since an entire Indian village lived in a terrace of houses, both the people and the communal house were called "pueblos" by the Spaniards.

(Go on to page 77.)

## In the Wheat Fields (pages 218-227)

1. In each numbered paragraph on page 76, draw a line under the topic sentence.
2. For each paragraph write as short a sentence as possible to tell in your own words the main idea of the paragraph.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....

Answer each question.

1. What is a mesa? .....
2. What is adobe? .....
3. What are vigas? .....
4. What is the meaning of the word "pueblo" in Spanish? .....

At the left of the black line are dictionary pronunciations of certain words. At the right of the line are the words themselves. Say each dictionary pronunciation to yourself. Then write in front of it the real word.

..... (ǔv'ěn)	..... (kwöl'ĩ tĩ)	cell
..... (kǒ rǎl')	..... (jě ōg'ra fĩ)	century
..... (pē'nyǒn)	..... (rěs''l)	corral
..... (ǒ kǎ'zhǔn)	..... (nǒl'ěj)	geography
..... (ū'zhǒo ǎl)	..... (gǔv' ěr něr)	ghost
..... (sěń'tũ rĩ)	..... (pǎl'ıs)	governor
..... (fǎr'mǎ sĩ)	..... (sěl)	guest
..... (gěst)	..... (těr'ıs)	knowledge
..... (gōst)	..... (mĩ räzh')	mirage
		occasion
		palace
		pharmacy
		piñon
		oven
		quality
		terrace
		usual
		wrestle

## Persia and the Hawk (pages 228-243)

Number the sentences in the order in which events happened in the story. Be ready to retell the story in as interesting a way as possible.

- ..... Lucy gives the Navaho boy a parting gift.
- ..... The Hardings sleep on the open desert.
- ..... The Navaho boy rescues Persia.
- ..... At dawn the Hardings watch the watering of the flock.
- ..... They come upon a Navaho boy and his flock.
- ..... The Hardings travel for miles over desert wastes.
- ..... They visit Inscription Rock.

---

---

sagebrush	pictograph	mesquite	ewe	quirt	coyote
pinto	fillet	mesa	butte	canyon	talon

Write each of the above words in front of its definition.

- ..... a female sheep
- ..... a high hill or cliff, flat on the top
- ..... a small thorny tree or shrub of southwestern U.S.
- ..... a narrow headband to hold the hair in place
- ..... a mottled or spotted pony
- ..... a plateau with sheer cliffs above and below
- ..... a riding whip with a short handle and long lash
- ..... a primitive picture used instead of letters to convey an idea
- ..... a small animal of the wolf family
- ..... a deep, narrow gorge or ravine
- ..... low, grayish-green bushes which grow in southwestern U.S.
- ..... the claw of a bird of prey

## Persia and the Hawk (pages 228–243)

Can you answer each question? If not, reread your story and find the answer.

1. Of what larger formation is Inscription Rock a part?
2. In what state is El Morro National Monument?
3. "El Morro" is Spanish for "The Castle." What reason can you give for calling the cliff "El Morro"?
4. What is the miracle, and why is it considered miraculous?
5. Who made the pictographs on the rock, and what do they represent?
6. What other inscriptions are there, and by whom were they made?
7. How do visitors reach the top of the rock, or butte?
8. What can be seen on the top?
9. Why was the top of the butte a good place for an Indian village?
10. What probably happened to Indians living there?

Write a short account of Inscription Rock. Pretend that it will be included in a tourist folder. Make the account so interesting that tourists will want to visit El Morro.

## Inscription Rock

This image shows a single sheet of cream-colored paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.



## Persia and the Hawk (pages 228-243)

Mr. Harding made quick sketches along the way. Each phrase below tells the subject of one sketch. Before each, write the name of the place where Mr. Harding made the sketch.

- ..... 1. women baking bread at outdoor ovens
- ..... 2. a plaza set with trees
- ..... 3. the town where Kit Carson once lived
- ..... 4. a waterfall on a cliffside
- ..... 5. a boy climbing a cliff by hollowed-out footholds
- ..... 6. a low adobe palace
- ..... 7. messages carved on a cliff
- ..... 8. houses like cells in a honeycomb
- ..... 9. dogs climbing ladders
- ..... 10. low walls marking the ruins of a village
- ..... 11. men in white blankets, singing by the willows

---

---

Twelve animals that live on the desert are mentioned in today's story. Skim for their names. Write the names on the lines below.

.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Skim the story again for some of the sounds which might be heard on the desert. Write phrases on the lines below to tell about them.

.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

## Persia and the Hawk (pages 228-243)

Words pronounced alike but spelled differently and having different meanings are homonyms (hǒm'ô nímz). The words *wait* and *weight* are homonyms. After each word at the left write the word from the list at the right that is its homonym.

seen .....	prey .....	beach
beech .....	gait .....	pray
strait .....	stile .....	main
mane .....	sell .....	scene
		straight
		gate
		style
		cell

Write the right word in the right sentence.

1. The ground was covered with nuts from the ..... trees.
2. We had a picnic lunch on the sandy .....
3. I climbed a ..... to get from one field to another.
4. I must get a new suit because my old one is no longer in .....
5. The wildcat jumped from the tree and pounced upon his .....
6. I ..... with all my might that you may soon be well again.
7. The tiny room in which the monk lived was called a .....
8. We may be forced to ..... our house and move away.
9. The ..... Father painted showed the desert and a distant mesa.
10. "The desert looks just the way I have ..... it," said the man who bought the picture.
11. This narrow strip of water connecting the two lakes is a .....
12. I will stop to see Dick instead of going ..... home.
13. This is the ..... street of the town.
14. The horse tossed his ..... and galloped down the track.
15. Be sure to close the ..... to the pasture.
16. That horse seems to have a lopsided .....

## Persia and the Hawk (pages 228-243)

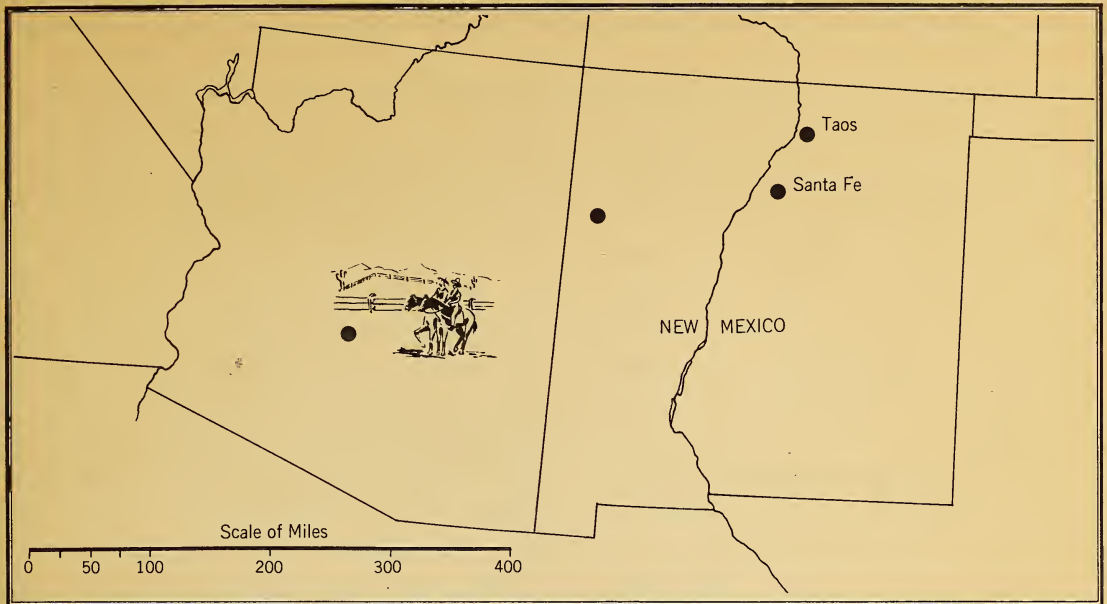
Learn to recognize the last syllables in words. In the parentheses ( ) in each sentence below is a word complete except for the last syllable. Let the sense of the sentence tell you what the complete word is. Write in the last syllable. The first one is done for you.

1. This is the month of (Oc to'ber \_\_\_\_\_).
2. Most of the sweet peas were (lav'en \_\_\_\_\_).
3. The (pen'du \_\_\_\_\_) on the clock swung slowly back and forth.
4. Please (in ves'ti \_\_\_\_\_) to find out the trouble with this car.
5. I was in a bad (sit'u a' \_\_\_\_\_) when I lost my purse.
6. My grandfather, General Marks, was an (il lus'tri \_\_\_\_\_) man.
7. She looked very (at trac' \_\_\_\_\_) in her new outfit.
8. He was a true (moun'tain \_\_\_\_\_) who had always lived in the mountains.
9. He was a (pes'si \_\_\_\_\_), always expecting trouble.
10. My father is a (Re pub'li \_\_\_\_\_) and yours is a (Dem'o \_\_\_\_\_).
11. It is (cus'tom ar' \_\_\_\_\_) for me to go to the library on Saturday.
12. He has (re mark'a \_\_\_\_\_) ability as an artist.
13. All farmers are interested in (ag'ri cul' \_\_\_\_\_).
14. That man is a (his to'ri \_\_\_\_\_) who writes books of history.
15. Every (in hab'it \_\_\_\_\_) of this village seems to be in bed.

---

On the lines below write the words in parentheses ( ) from the sentences above in alphabetical order. Do not divide the words into syllables.

.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....



1. Locate Arizona and label it *Ariz*.
2. After leaving Taos, the Hardings headed west through Zuñi, New Mexico. Locate Zuñi and label it.
3. Locate and label Phoenix, Arizona.
4. Draw a red line to show the route of the trailer.
5. Use the scale of miles. About how far did the trailer go from Taos to Phoenix?  
..... Check with page 73. About how far has the trailer gone in all? .....
6. Skim pages 143, 209, 228, 244, and 250, only if necessary. In what month did the trailer arrive at New Orleans? ..... In what month was the wheat harvested in Kansas? ..... In what month did the Hardings arrive at Inscription Rock? ..... In what month did they meet Tom Reed? .....  
..... How long did they stay at Tom Reed's dude ranch?  
..... In what month will the Hardings leave the ranch?  
.....



Read the following selection. Follow the directions on page 85.

**Legends of Superstition Mountain**

1. Much of the interest in Superstition Mountain is the result of the legends associated with it. A legend is a tale which has come down to us from the past and which tells of strange, mysterious happenings. Though many people believe these legends, no one can prove that the happenings told about really occurred.

2. The first legend associated with the mountain is Indian in origin. Some Indians climbed to the top of the mountain to escape from a flood. They were warned by their gods not to utter a word until the flood was over. When they disobeyed, they were turned to stone. The odd-shaped rocks on the mountain-top are supposed to represent the figures of the Indians.

3. A second legend is also of Indian origin. Once a band of Indians was attacked by a neighboring band of warlike Apaches. The attack took place in one of the hidden canyons of Superstition Mountain. The ghosts of the murdered

Indians haunt the mountain to this day. Even the dauntless Apaches avoided the scene of their killing and left it a mountain of the dead.

4. The third legend has to do with a disappearing gold mine, often referred to as The Lost Dutchman Mine. Many years ago, so the story goes, a young Mexican discovered a gold mine in the mountain, which was then a part of Mexico. He hurried home to report his find. He returned with four hundred of his friends to remove the treasure. On the way back home, loaded with gold, the Mexicans were attacked by the Indians. Only two small boys escaped. When the two boys were grown, they and a companion returned to the mine. A Dutchman surprised them at their work, killed the three of them, and claimed the mine. After the Dutchman died, the mine disappeared and could never be found again. Thousands of prospectors have searched for it, some even losing their lives in the attempt.

*(Go on to page 85.)*

## The Cave (pages 244-253)

Follow directions.

1. In each paragraph in the selection on page 84, draw a line under the topic sentence.

2. Think of a good title for each of the legends told about in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4. Write the titles on the lines below.

.....

.....

.....

3. A superstition is an unreasoning fear of some mysterious thing which cannot be explained. What mysterious happening is told about in the first legend?

.....

In the second? .....

In the third? .....

Why is Superstition Mountain a good name? .....

.....

.....

mare stallion cactus sombrero gait girth stamina romantic

Write each of the above words in front of its definition.

..... a broad-brimmed felt hat

..... manner of walking or running

..... the band around a horse, to which the saddle is fastened

..... a male horse

..... endurance

..... picturesque or heroic

..... a plant whose branches are covered with prickles instead of leaves

..... a female horse

## The Cave (pages 244-253)

Words pronounced alike but spelled differently and having different meanings are homonyms. After each word at the left write the word from the list at the right that is its homonym.

taut .....	due .....	dew
flow .....	creak .....	tied
heir .....	route .....	seller
tide .....	cellar .....	air
		taught
		floe
		root
		creek

Write the right word in the right sentence.

1. The ..... of the old house was dark and cool.
2. When the ..... has gone out, I look for shells in the wet sand.
3. The ..... of the railroad followed the bank of a river.
4. We pulled the ropes ..... to keep the cartons from falling.
5. How much salary is still ..... you?
6. I ..... the boat securely to the dock.
7. That auto accident ..... me not to drive so fast.
8. He is ..... to his grandfather's fortune.
9. The grocer who buys farm products for his store is both a buyer and a .....
10. We watched the Ohio River ..... into the Mississippi.
11. A blast of hot ..... hit us as we opened the furnace door.
12. The captain steered the ship away from the ice .....
13. Moisture which forms in small drops of water on the grass is .....
14. The ..... was swollen from the heavy spring rains.
15. The ..... of this tree has lifted the cement sidewalk.
16. The ..... of the door made me look up in surprise.

## The Cave (pages 244-253)

Learn to recognize the last syllable in words. In the parentheses in each sentence below is a word which is complete except for the last syllable. Let the sense of the sentence tell you what the complete word should be. Then complete the word by writing in the last syllable.

1. I will (de pos'.....) this money in the bank.
2. I must (e con'o ..... ) and not spend so much money.
3. The flower in this pot is a (ge ra'ni .....).
4. I am going to (nom'i ..... ) you for president of our club.
5. Please mark this package for (im me'di ..... ) delivery.
6. He liked to sing songs to the music of a (man'do .....).
7. I wonder why someone does not (de mol'.....) that tumble-down house.
8. This is not a good (lo cal'i ..... ) in which to build a house.
9. I will use these eggs to make an (om'e ..... ) for lunch.
10. Anyone with your (men tal'i ..... ) should get good grades.
11. There is a lovely (mel'o ..... ) to that song.
12. I must go to the (oc'u ..... ) to have my eyes tested.
13. Check out your book with the (li brar'i .....).
14. We play ball in the (gym na'si .....).
15. I wish I had a glass of cold (lem'on .....').

---

---

Check your spelling of each last syllable with the dictionary. Write the words in parentheses on the lines below. Do not divide them into syllables.

.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....



## The Cave (pages 254-264)

Woven in with today's story is much interesting information. Read each sentence below. Then skim today's story to find proof that the sentence is true. On the line after each sentence write the page and paragraph number in which you found the proof. The first one is done for you.

1. Horses can scent water a long way off. page 260, paragraph 3
2. In their war with the U. S. Army, the Apaches owed much of their success to their horses. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Once a prospector, always a prospector. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The keen eyes of a cowboy can discover many very interesting nature facts. \_\_\_\_\_
5. On Arizona ranches streams are sometimes dammed to make lakes for watering the horses. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Unless they miss something valuable, people usually don't disturb pack rats. \_\_\_\_\_
7. In the mountains of Arizona there are few streams which are not dry at some season of the year. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Horses dislike strange burros. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The harness for riding horses must be kept in perfect condition to avoid accidents. \_\_\_\_\_
10. It does not pay to be careless when handling horses. \_\_\_\_\_
11. A cayuse has more endurance than a cavalry horse. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The rattling noise made by a rattlesnake will announce the snake's presence. \_\_\_\_\_
13. With a cowboy, it is hard to tell when a true story will turn into a "tall tale." \_\_\_\_\_

## The Cave (pages 254-264)

Though the Hardings had known Tom Reed only a short time, they admired him and looked upon him as a friend. Under the headings below write phrases which describe Tom and tell why he was so likable. Skim pages 244-256 to find the phrases.

### How He Was Dressed

### His Personal Appearance

### His Character and Disposition

### The Kind of Work He Did

---

---

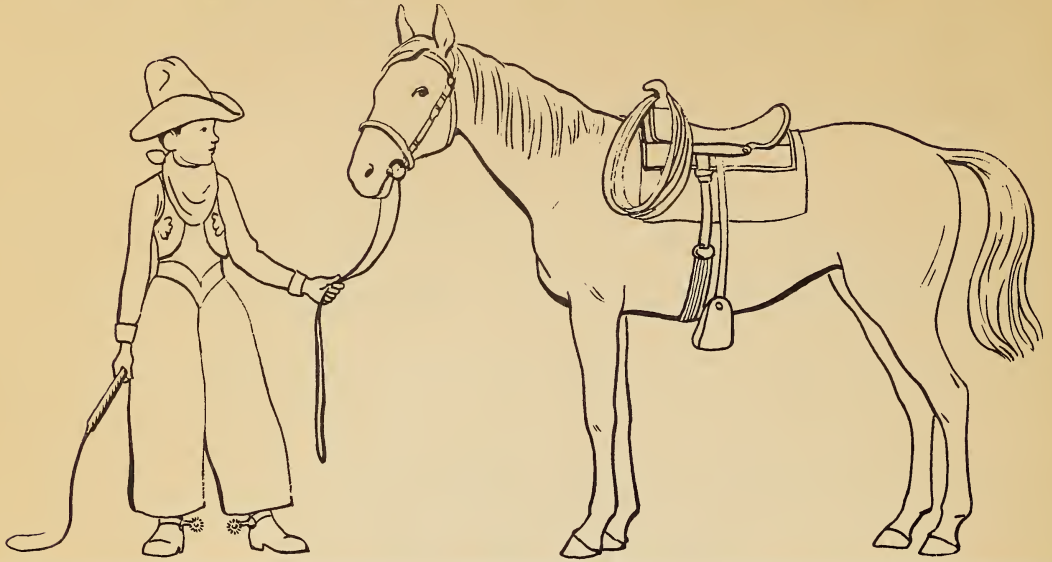
Here are descriptions of other people who have become friends of the Hardings in a short while. After each description write the name of the character.

1. a long, thin man with sandy-colored hair and blue eyes, who liked squirrel pie and corn pone .....
2. a little old man in a worn frock coat and top hat .....
3. a big, broad-shouldered, sunburned man in charge of a government station .....
4. a pleasant, plump little woman with five poodles .....
5. a quiet-spoken, well-mannered teller of "tall tales" .....
6. a kindly, but crotchety, old man who lived in a house made of ships' timbers .....
7. an old lady who lost all her family to the sea .....

## The Cave (pages 254-264)

Here is a picture of Jim and a horse ready for Jim to ride. Write these words near the things that the words name.

bridle      saddle      sombrero      stirrup      chaps      spurs      quirt



At the left of the black line are dictionary pronunciations of certain words. At the right are the words themselves. Say each dictionary pronunciation to yourself. Then write in front of it the real word.

..... (rōōt)	..... (kī ūs')	contrary
..... (lās'ō)	..... (lē'zhēr lǐ)	leisurely
..... (tōōm)	..... (trī'ūmf)	casual
..... (lēj)	..... (būr'ō)	burro
..... (tēth'ēr)	..... (kōn'trēr ĭ)	rhythm
..... (ār'īd)	..... (fās'ī nāt)	lasso
..... (āj'īl)	..... (stāl'yŭn)	tomb
..... (rĭth'm)	..... (kōm'ī kāl)	route
..... (kān'yŭn)	..... (kāv'āl rĭ)	triumph
..... (thēf)	..... (kāzh'ū āl)	cayuse
		canyon
		agile
		cavalry
		comical
		ledge
		arid
		stallion
		thief
		tether
		fascinate

## The Cave (pages 254-264)

Each pair of words is spelled alike, but the words are pronounced differently and have different meanings. Such words are called heteronyms (hěť'ěr ò nǐmz').

rebel (reb'el)	record (re kord')	excuse (eks kūz')
rebel (re bel')	record (rek'erd)	excuse (eks kūs')
buffet (bǔō fā')	minute (min'it)	progress (prog'res)
buffet (bǔf'ět)	minute (mi nūt')	progress (pro gres')

Complete each sentence by writing in the missing word. In the parentheses ( ) after the word, write the correct pronunciation. The first one is done for you.

1. There is no excuse (ěks kūs') for the way you acted.
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) are you making in learning to skate?
3. Put this dish on the \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) in the dining room.
4. He was a \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) who tried to overthrow the government.
5. I want to \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) your voice on this tape recorder.
6. The train will arrive in just a \_\_\_\_\_ ( ).
7. As soon as he arrived, he started to \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) against the rules of the camp.
8. I hope the meeting can \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) without further interruption.
9. I like to play this dance \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) over and over.
10. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) particle of dust in my eye.
11. Jack had to \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) the waves to keep from being carried out to sea.
12. Nothing can \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) you for being so impertinent.



## The Cave (pages 254-264)

On many words these prefixes have the following meanings:

*post* means *after*  
*trans* means *across*  
*sub* means *under*

*co* means *together*  
*bi* means *two*  
*tri* means *three*

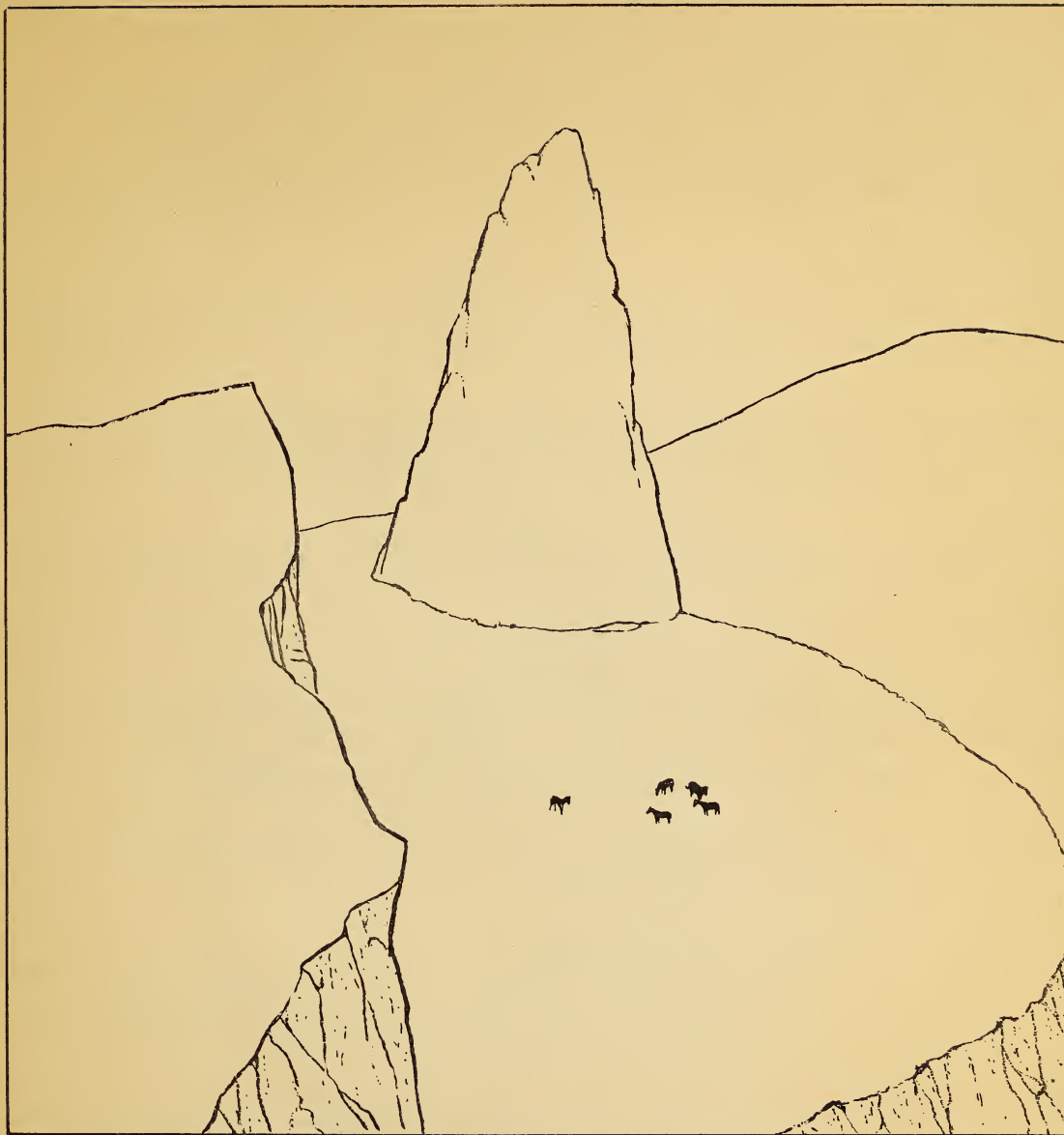
*mal* means *badly*  
*pre* means *before*

On the line after each word rewrite the word, adding a prefix.

marine .....	heir .....
ocean .....	historic .....
graduate .....	plane .....
treat .....	color .....

Complete each sentence by writing in the right word. The first one is done for you.

1. You know the color of the French flag. Perhaps you also know why it is called the tricolor.
2. I do not like the way you ..... your pets. I cannot bear to see any-one ..... animals.
3. Events told in history are ..... events. Events which took place before history began to be written are .....
4. A ..... with two wings, one above the other, is known as a .....
5. John is one ..... to his father's estate. His sister Martha is the .....
6. I will ..... from high school in June. Next year I will take a ..... course.
7. I have been across the ..... by boat. Now I am going to have a ..... flight.
8. The word ..... means *pertaining to the sea*. A boat which goes under the sea is a .....



1. Write *headland* on the plateau where the horses were grazing.
2. Write *neck* on the place where the women were stationed.
3. Write *cliff* on the cliff and *peak* on the unscalable peak.
4. Write *slope* on the slope that Jim was guarding.

## Wild Horses on the Mountains (pages 265–280)

Read each sentence below. Then skim today's story to find proof that the sentence is true. On the line after each sentence write the page and paragraph number in which you found the proof.

1. Excitement sharpens one's senses, making one see, hear, and feel things of which one would ordinarily be unaware. ....
2. Wild horses, never before hunted, would not be overly suspicious the first time they caught the scent of men. ....
3. A horse and his rider can wear down an unriden horse because the rider can plan the method of attack, and horse and rider together can outguess the unriden horse.  
.....
4. A wind blowing from the east where a horse is grazing will not carry the scent of men approaching from the west. A wind blowing from the west would carry the scent. ....
5. Many a hunter, when the time comes for quick thinking and acting, falls down on the job. ....
6. In a real hunt, amateurs are a hindrance. ....

---

paddock    surcingle    range    pace    telescope    canter    plateau    mane

Write each of the above words in front of its definition.

- ..... a small enclosed place where horses are exercised
- ..... an easy gallop
- ..... a chain, or series, of mountains
- ..... the manner in which a horse moves when the legs on the same side move in the same direction at the same time
- ..... a broad track of flat, elevated land
- ..... a tube-shaped instrument equipped with lenses for viewing distant objects
- ..... the long, heavy hair on the upper side of the neck of a horse
- ..... the band around the body of a horse to hold the saddle; a girth

## Wild Horses on the Mountains (pages 265-280)

Each pair of words is spelled alike, but the words are pronounced differently and have different meanings. Such words are heteronyms.

torment	tor ment'	insult	in sult'	incense	in cense'
torment	tor'ment	insult	in'sult	incense	in'cense
protest	pro test'	survey	sur vey'	conflict	con flict'
protest	pro'test	survey	sur'vey	conflict	con'flict
		permit	per mit'		
		permit	per'mit		

Complete each sentence by writing in the omitted word. Write the word by syllables and put in the accent mark. The first one is done for you.

- The odor of in'cense filled the church.
- Nothing can \_\_\_\_\_ me more than to miss my morning train.
- Jack was in \_\_\_\_\_ until the doctor set his broken arm.
- The baby would not cry if you did not \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- Our opinions differ, and your ideas \_\_\_\_\_ with mine.
- Our army lost hundreds of men in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- His words were a direct \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
- I know no reason why he should \_\_\_\_\_ me so rudely.
- I am going to \_\_\_\_\_ about these dirty streets.
- I will enter a \_\_\_\_\_ with the mayor.
- I shall not \_\_\_\_\_ you to cut down that tree.
- You must show me a \_\_\_\_\_ from the City Hall before you cut the tree.
- These men have come to \_\_\_\_\_ my farm.
- When their \_\_\_\_\_ is completed, I will know just how far my land extends.



## Wild Horses on the Mountains (pages 265-280)

On many words these prefixes have the following meanings:

*inter* means *between* or *among*  
*semi* means *half*

*sur* means *extra, over, beyond*  
*super* means *above, more than, superior*

Check (✓) each prefix above which has more than one syllable.

On the line after each word below rewrite the word, adding a prefix.

national .....	tax .....
pass .....	urban .....
circle .....	weekly .....
abundance .....	fine .....

In the first sentence in each pair below write a word from the above list which has no prefix. In the second sentence write the same word with a prefix added. Be sure that the words you write make sense in the sentence.

1. The newspaper in that town is not a ..... publication. It comes out .....
2. Affairs concerning our own country are ..... affairs. Affairs concerning the world as a whole are .....
3. I must pay a sales ..... of three cents on a dollar on that perfume. Then I must pay a ....., or luxury tax, of twenty per cent.
4. A full moon appears to us as a ..... of light. A half moon appears as a ..... of light.
5. We raised not only an ..... of food on our farm last year. We raised a .....
6. The quality of this excellent cloth is more than ..... I think that it is .....
7. Did you see my horse, Thunder, ..... by Comet in the race? Just wait and see him ..... every other horse in speed.
8. The word ..... refers to a city. An ..... bus is a bus that runs between two cities.



1. Locate Utah and label it *Utah*; Nevada and label it *Nev.*; California and label it *Calif.*; the Pacific Ocean and label it *Pacific*.

2. Locate and label Salton Sea and San Juan Capistrano.

3. Draw a red line to indicate the route of the trailer from Phoenix to San Juan Capistrano.

4. Use the scale of miles. About how far did the trailer go from Cactus Ranch to Capistrano? ..... Check with page 83. About how far has the trailer gone in all? .....

## Swallows of San Juan Capistrano (pages 281-289)

Read the following selection. Follow the directions on page 99.

### Salton Sea

Salton Sea is in southeastern California. When discovered in 1853, it was nothing but a salt marsh or swamp. The fact that the water was salty proved that the marsh had once been a part of the ocean. Upheavals, probably due to earthquakes, had raised some of the earth's surface which had been below sea level and had surrounded the marsh with land, cutting off any outlet to the sea. The result was a landlocked salt marsh. The level of the marsh was below the level of the sea beyond the land barriers. As time went on, the marsh seemed to sink deeper and deeper into the earth's surface. It is often referred to as Salton Sink.

Not much attention was paid to Salton Sink until 1905. In that year engineers were experimenting with the idea of turning some of the water from the Colorado River into irrigation ditches

for the valleys of the West. In carrying out their ideas, they made a gap in the rocky wall of the river. Just at that time an unexpected flood hit the Colorado. The water rushed through the gap, overflowing the land to the westward and causing great damage. The gap in the wall was not repaired until 1907. By that time, so much water had flowed into Salton Sink that it had turned into a lake. The salt water of the marsh had made the waters of the lake also salty. So the lake received the name Salton Sea. It was a salt-water lake with no outlet to the sea. At first the lake covered 450 square miles. Now the lake has evaporated to the point where it covers only 285 square miles. Eventually Salton Sea may again become a marsh. The lake today is about 250 feet below the level of the Pacific Ocean.

*(Go on to page 99.)*

## Swallows of San Juan Capistrano (pages 281-289)

Answer each question. Answer in complete sentences.

1. Where is Salton Sea located? .....
2. When first discovered, how did it look? .....
3. What proof was there that it had once been a part of the sea? .....
4. Why did engineers want to tap the waters of the Colorado River? .....
5. Of what value would water for irrigation ditches be to the settlers in the West? .....
6. What did the engineers do to get a water supply for the ditches? .....
7. What unexpected happening occurred? .....
8. What happened when the waters of the Colorado mingled with the waters of Salton Sink? .....
9. As time went by, what happened to Salton Sea, and why did it happen? .....
10. What may be the eventual result? .....
11. How much smaller is Salton Sea today than it was when first formed?.....
12. From the story in your book, what do you conclude about the climate near Salton Sea for a large portion of the year? .....



## Swallows of San Juan Capistrano (pages 281-289)

On many words these suffixes have the following meanings:

*ity* means *being*

*ible* means *capable of being*

*some* means *likely to*

*ate* means *having*

*al* means *that which is like*

*ize* means *to make like*

*ary* means *pertaining to or being*

*eer* means *one who is concerned with*

On the line after each word write the word and add a suffix.

stupid .....

tire .....

auction .....

mechanic .....

American .....

exhaust .....

custom .....

affection .....

Complete each sentence by writing in the right word.

1. He wishes to become an ..... citizen. So he has joined a night-school class planned to ..... foreign-born people.
2. It is not only dangerous but ..... to ride on the handle bars of a bicycle. I hope you will not be guilty of such .....
3. His ..... for his grandfather is very apparent. He gave his grandfather an ..... hug the moment he saw him.
4. I know of no one who can ..... me out so completely. His conversation is so .....
5. We thought we could never ..... the supply of water from this well. Lately there are signs that the supply is .....
6. We are going to ..... off all our household goods. The ..... is coming tomorrow.
7. It is the ..... in this town to have a fireworks display on the Fourth of July. This year there will be the ..... display.
8. John is a good auto ..... He has always been interested in things .....

## Swallows of San Juan Capistrano (pages 281-289)

Each of these words has a suffix, sometimes two suffixes. On the line below, write the word, omitting the last suffix. The first one is done for you.

including	possibly	horrified	advertisement
include	-----	-----	-----
memories	dragged	strutting	arrival
-----	-----	-----	-----
reliable	wealthiest	advanced	classifying
-----	-----	-----	-----
casually	privateer	vibration	saltier
-----	-----	-----	-----
expectant	awaken	argument	springier
-----	-----	-----	-----
irrigation	attendant	pursuer	accompaniment
-----	-----	-----	-----
sonny	circling	fussily	rifling
-----	-----	-----	-----
loftiness	inhabitant	tropical	affectionate
-----	-----	-----	-----

Most words ending in *f* form their plurals by changing the *f* to *v* and adding *es*. Under each word below, write the plural form.

wharf	thief	sheaf	leaf
-----	-----	-----	-----
shelf	elf	half	calf
-----	-----	-----	-----

## Swallows of San Juan Capistrano (pages 290-299)

Read the following selection. Follow the directions on pages 103-104.

### The Mission of San Juan Capistrano

1. The mission of San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776. This was the year that the Declaration of Independence was signed in the eastern part of the United States. The site of the mission was a sheltered valley close to the sea, where wild grapes grew in abundance.

2. The first church at the mission was a small adobe chapel, often referred to as Father Serra's church. Father Serra was one of the padres (pä'drāz), or priests, who founded the mission. He gained the friendship of the Indians by giving them presents of beads and other trinkets. Under his direction the Indians built the chapel which still stands and which is the oldest church in California.

3. The plan of the mission buildings was distinctly Spanish. The buildings were grouped in the form of an open rectangle with a lovely garden, or patio, in the center. Around the patio were the arched cloisters, or covered walks. The buildings included the church; the cells, or small rooms, where the padres lived; a school for the Indians; living quarters for the mission inhabitants; guest rooms for travelers; workshops where things needed for the mission could be made; a kitchen; and a general dining room.

4. As time went by, the padres decided that a new and more beautiful church should be built. Indians, young and old, joined in carrying stone from a distant quarry and helped in constructing the church. Nine years passed before the church with its six rounded towers was completed. On top of the highest tower was a gilded cock which served as a weather vane. During the next six years the fame of this beautiful church spread throughout California.

5. Then came the earthquake of 1812. The quake toppled the walls and towers and left the church a ruin. The Indians fled from the place in terror. The padres finally induced the Indians to return. The other buildings at the mission were restored, but the church was never rebuilt.

6. Under the direction of the padres, the Indians learned to weave woolen carpets and blankets and to make soap in large vats. They learned to tan hides and make fine leather which was then fashioned into boots and shoes and fine saddles. Some of the tanned hides were stretched over frames and made into chairs and beds. Animal fat was melted in huge caldrons and made into tallow to be used in molding candles and for many other purposes. The more than one thousand Indians who lived at

*(Go on to page 103.)*

## Swallows of San Juan Capistrano (pages 290-299)

the mission in its most successful days learned to make, in the mission workshops, almost everything needed by themselves and the padres.

7. The thing for which the mission was most famous was its cattle. The first animals came from Mexico. As years passed, these cattle grew into immense herds which roamed half-wild through the valley. Every year a roundup was held. The young animals were branded with the mission brand, and cattle with a different brand were sepa-

rated from the herd and returned to their owners.

8. Today the mission of San Juan Capistrano has a great attraction for tourists. Hundreds of tourists wander through the gardens, the buildings, and the arched cloisters. On St. Joseph's Day (March 19) throngs of people gather to watch the swallows return from the sea. On St. John's Day (October 23) other throngs come to watch the same birds wing their way southward for the winter.

In each paragraph in the above selection draw a line under the topic sentence. It may not always be the first sentence.

On the lines below write a short sentence, using no extra words, giving the main idea for each paragraph in the selection.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....

(Go on to page 104.)



## Swallows of San Juan Capistrano (pages 290-299)

Answer each question.

1. Where is the oldest church in California, and what is it often called? .....

.....  
.....

2. In what year was the mission church ruined? .....

3. What things did the Indians learn to do under the direction of the padres? List at least ten things. ....

.....  
.....  
.....

4. In the early days, for what was the mission most famous? .....

.....  
For what is it most famous today? .....  
.....

---

---

chapel

cloisters

señora

fiesta

vaquero

monastery

Write each of the above words in front of the definition which explains its meaning.

..... a small church

..... a Spanish word for *holiday*

..... a place where monks live

..... a cattleman or cowboy

..... the Spanish word for *Mrs.*

..... an arched walk around a courtyard

## Swallows of San Juan Capistrano (pages 290-299)

On many words these suffixes have the following meanings:

<i>ty</i> means <i>being</i>	<i>fold</i> means <i>multiplied by</i>	<i>hood</i> means <i>being</i>
<i>ish</i> means <i>like</i>	<i>ance</i> means <i>the process of</i>	<i>ous</i> means <i>full of</i>
<i>age</i> means <i>a collection of</i>	<i>ation</i> means <i>doing, being, or having</i>	

On the line after each word write the word and add a suffix.

peril .....	observe .....
assist .....	hundred .....
neighbor .....	fever .....
loyal .....	bag .....

Complete each sentence by writing in the right word.

1. If I am not mistaken, you have a ..... Your forehead feels very ..... to me.
2. He was in constant ..... as he climbed the mountain. It was a ..... trip he had undertaken.
3. She seemed to be able to read and ..... what was going on at the same time. Her powers of ..... were very keen.
4. She is just as ..... as a friend could be. I would count on her ..... to me under any circumstances.
5. I wonder whether I can ..... that old man across the street. He looks as if he were in need of .....
6. When this town was started, there were only a ..... people living here. The population has increased a .....
7. The ..... in the house to the left is the only person I have come to know since moving into this .....
8. This ..... is too heavy for me to carry. Is there a porter around here to take care of .....?

## Swallows of San Juan Capistrano (pages 290-299)

Learn to recognize the first and last syllables on words. Look carefully at each word below. On the first line under each word, write the first and last syllables of the word. On the second line write the entire word by syllables. Then pronounce the word to yourself and put in the primary accent mark. The first is done for you.

condescended

con            ed

con de scend'ed

transparently

accessible

conclusion

obstruction

temperament

irrigation

unsuspecting

contrivance

reluctantly

description

impersonal

concentrated

possessions

advertisement

professional

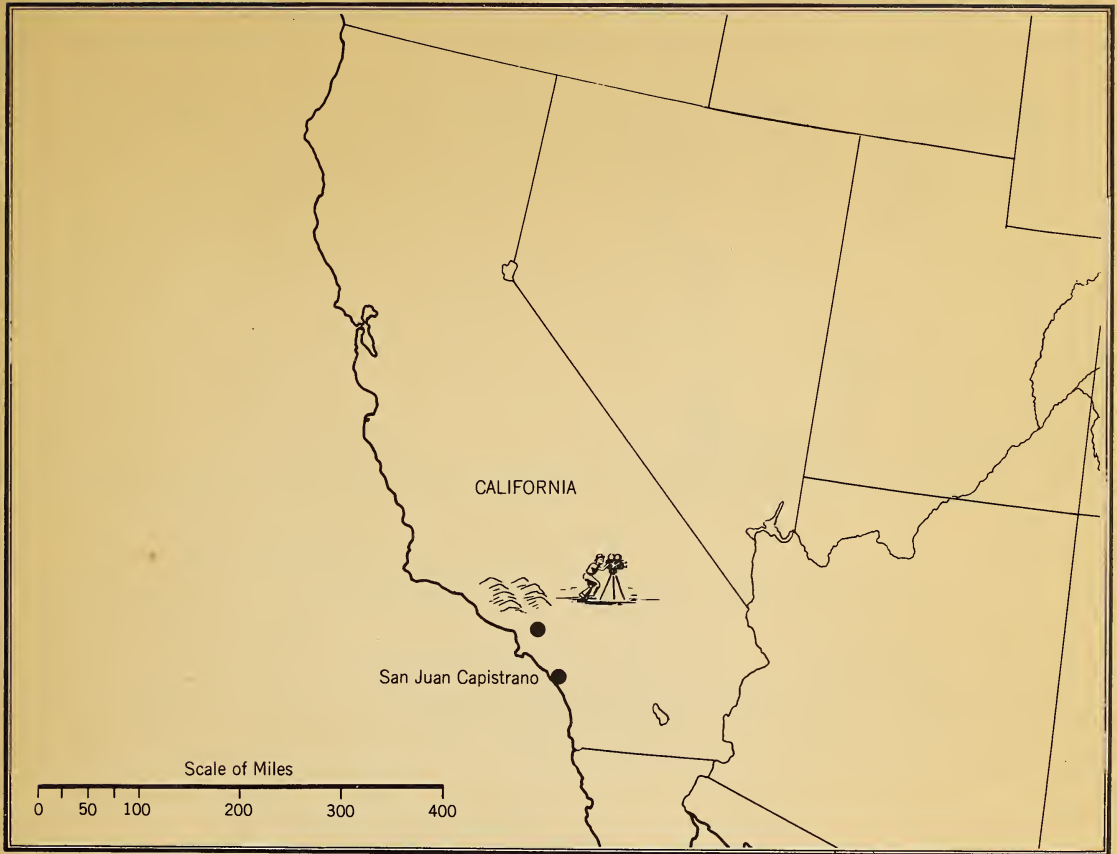
disinterested

missionary

accidental

unforgettable

waitresses



1. Locate the dot which stands for Pasadena and label it.
2. Locate and label La Canada Valley and the site of the movie company's camp.
3. Indicate with a red line the route of the trailer from San Juan Capistrano to the movie camp.
4. Use the scale of miles. About how far did the trailer go from San Juan Capistrano to La Canada? ..... Check with page 97. About how far has the trailer gone in all? .....
5. On what day and in what month did the Hardings arrive at San Juan Capistrano? ..... How many days did they spend at the mission? ..... On what day did they leave? .....



## Jim Plays Double (pages 300–313)

In each sentence write the right word in the blank space. Then write the page and paragraph numbers which prove that the sentence is correct. The first is done for you.

1. Hollywood is a district of Los Angeles. Page 301, paragraph 2
2. The Spanish term "Sierra Madre" means the .....  
Page ....., paragraph .....
3. At sunset the late sunlight cannot penetrate down into the ..... of La  
Canada. Page ....., paragraph .....
4. Water for irrigation is stored in ..... or .....  
in the ..... Page ....., paragraph .....
5. Orange groves in southern California remain green during the dry season because  
they are ..... Page ....., paragraph .....
6. To reach Los Angeles from Pasadena, you must travel ..... Page  
....., paragraph .....
7. As soon as the sunlight leaves an arroyo, the air becomes ..... Page .....,  
paragraph .....
8. In some years, for as long as ..... months at a time, no ..... falls in  
southern California. Page ....., paragraph .....

---

---

Use each word in the right sentence.

double

riddle

set

build

shoot

hitch

1. Dick and Jim were about the same .....
2. Buildings or parts of buildings make up a movie .....
3. The cameramen were in a hurry to ..... the scene.
4. A sudden shower caused a ..... in our plans for a picnic.
5. The outlaw tried to ..... my horse with bullets.
6. Since I am sick, my understudy must ..... for me in the play.

# Jim Plays Double (pages 300-313)

## Crossword Puzzle

Divide the class into groups. See which group can finish its puzzles first. Each correct word scores five points. Report your score. See which group has the greatest number of points.

My score .....

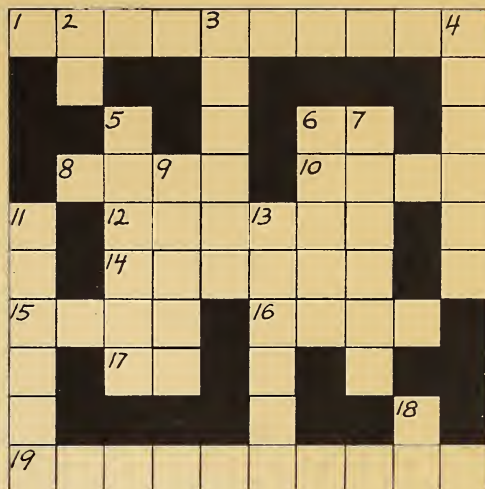
### Across

1. The name of the mission where the swallows nested
6. The abbreviation for South Carolina
8. That which pulled the Castle
10. A song; a melody
12. A feeling the Hardings had when Jim rode Rory
14. What the Hardings followed when they rode horseback at Cactus Ranch
15. What Mr. Harding made the monkeys look like on the sign at the fair
16. The boys robbed them in the Ozarks and were stung by them
17. A prefix meaning *again*
19. The day the swallows leave Capistrano

### Down

2. Where a thing is
3. A Spanish name for a married woman
4. On the other side of the Pacific Ocean
5. The Larsens gave the Hardings five pounds of it
6. What Flatface did that was wrong
7. What Granny Baker gave the sea
9. Applied to speaking or writing; brief; to the point
11. Lucy saw them in the Pacific
13. Lucy wears it on her hair
18. An expression of surprise

(The solution to this puzzle is to be found in *The Guidebook for Teachers*.)



## Jim Plays Double (pages 300–313)

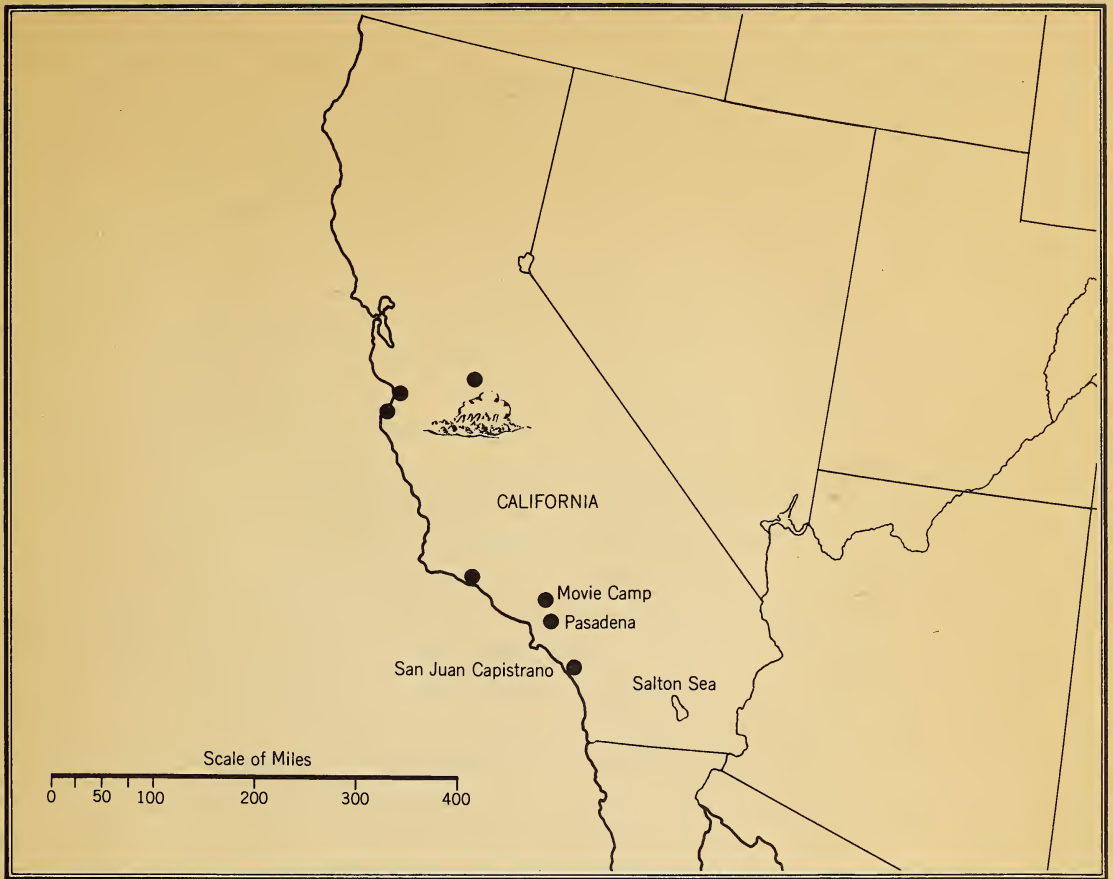
Use a hyphen to join a word in Column 1 to a word in Column 2 to make a hyphenated word. Write each hyphenated word on the line to the right in front of the word the hyphenated word describes. The first one is done for you.

1	2	
white	tinted	..... patties
weather	minded	..... cabins
wind	beaten	..... professor
nerve	pillared	..... trees
absent	swept	..... people
middle	red	..... island
prow	racking	..... white-pillared houses
flame	meat	..... experience
rose	shaped	..... sunset
crab	aged	..... walls

---

Use each hyphenated word in a sentence to describe something totally different.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....



1. Locate Santa Barbara and add the label. Do likewise with Carmel, Monterey, and the mining town.
2. Draw a red line to show the route of the trailer from San Juan Capistrano to the mining town.
3. Use the scale of miles. About how far did the trailer travel from La Canada Valley to the mining town? ..... Check with page 107. About how far has the trailer gone in all? .....
4. What month and about what day was it when the Hardings left for Yosemite? ..... About how many days had elapsed since they had left San Juan Capistrano? .....



Read the following selection. Follow the directions on page 113.

### Yosemite National Park

1. In Yosemite National Park can be seen some of the most breath-taking scenery in the United States. Here, in an area of 1,162 square miles, are towering, snow-covered mountain peaks; two great, deep canyons; beautiful, sparkling waterfalls; and miles of heavy forests.

2. Yosemite is especially noted for its groves of giant sequoia (*sě kwoi'á*) trees. They are considered to be the largest of all trees on the earth's surface and are probably the oldest of all living things. The tallest are about 300 feet in height, and the age of the oldest is thought to be about 4,000 years.

3. Many of the "Big Trees" have special names. The Fallen Monarch is about 300 feet long and measures 26 feet across the base of the trunk. The Grizzly Bear is supposed to be 3,800 years old, is 209 feet in height, and measures 96 feet in circumference at its base. One tree, the Wawona, has been cut through the base to make way for

a road. The tunnel is 8 feet in height and 11 feet in width.

4. Yosemite is also famous for its waterfalls. A famous one, Yosemite Falls, is composed of two falls—Upper Yosemite and Lower Yosemite. Upper Yosemite drops 1,430 feet and is the highest free leaping waterfall in the world. Another waterfall of interest to tourists is known as Bridal Veil Falls. It tumbles over 620 feet down the mountainside. The fine, misty spray reminds one of the beautiful lacy patterns of a bridal veil. In the sunlight the spray glows with rainbow colors.

5. Visitors to the park are always interested in the bears. People are warned not to feed the animals. They are also warned not to have candy, bacon, or other greasy foods where the bears can smell them, for bears have a very keen sense of smell. Bears have been known to climb into cars and wreck them to get at the food they smell.

*(Go on to page 113.)*

## Fire (pages 314-329)

In each paragraph in the selection "Yosemite National Park" on page 112, draw a line under the topic sentence.

On the lines below write a short sentence for each paragraph in the selection, telling what the main idea of each paragraph is. USE NO EXTRA WORDS.

1. ....
  2. ....
  3. ....
  4. ....
  5. ....
- 

Write a sentence to answer each question below.

1. What is the name of the highest free leaping waterfall in the world? .....
  2. Are there any trees in Yosemite taller than the Fallen Monarch? .....
  3. Why is it unwise to leave food in a car in Yosemite, even though the car is locked? .....
  4. Why is the name "Bridal Veil Falls" well chosen? .....
  5. What are probably the oldest of all living things? .....
  6. What is thought to be the age of the oldest sequoia tree? .....
- How old is the Grizzly Bear thought to be? .....

## Fire (pages 314–329)

Draw a line from each word in Column 1 to a word in Column 2 to form a compound word. Repeat procedure with Columns 3–4, 5–6.

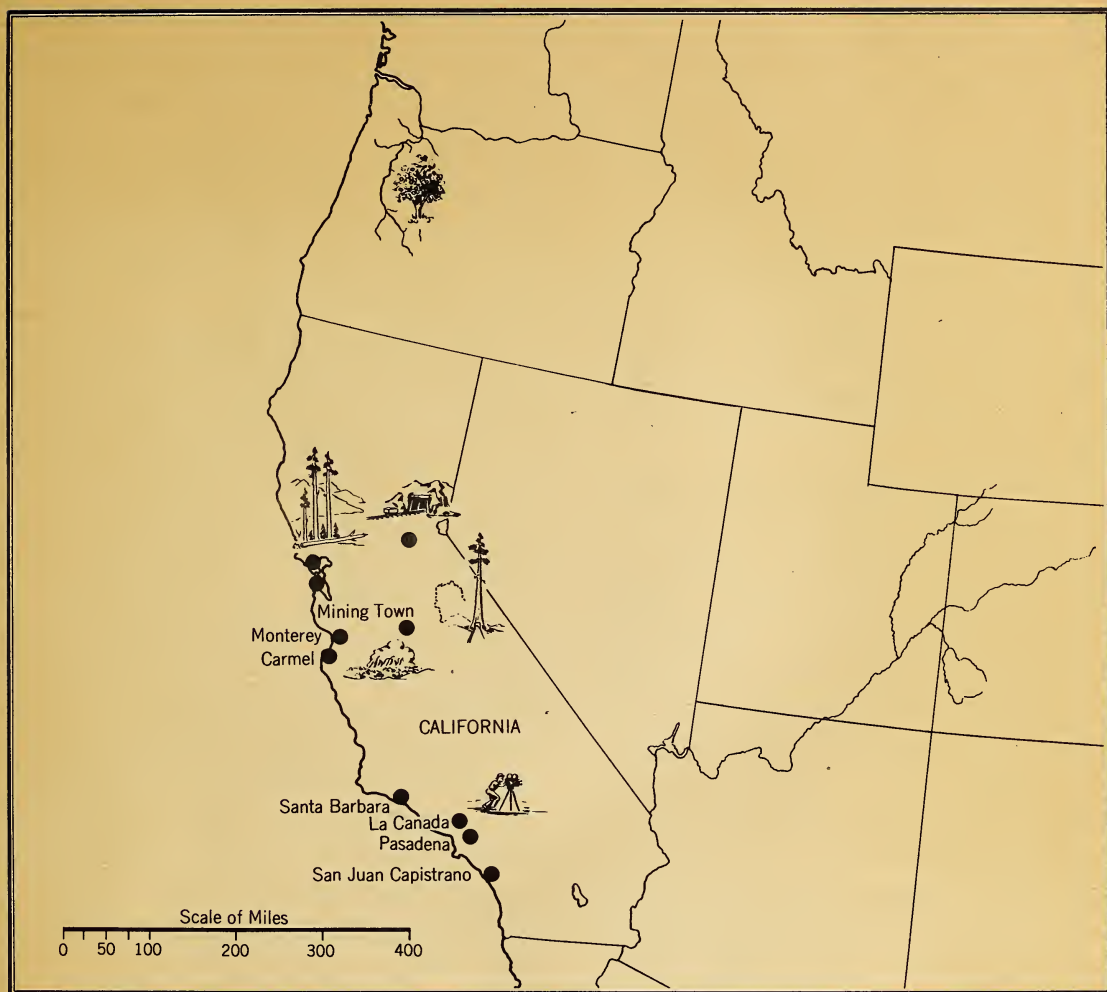
1	2	3	4	5	6
sketch	hardy	stage	quake	check	guess
turn	lined	earth	horse	back	cap
fool	book	saw	hands	out	book
out	stile	lunch	room	knee	fire

Write the compound words in alphabetical order on the lines below.

- |         |         |          |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. .... | 5. .... | 9. ....  |
| 2. .... | 6. .... | 10. .... |
| 3. .... | 7. .... | 11. .... |
| 4. .... | 8. .... | 12. .... |
- 

Use each compound word in a sentence.

- |          |
|----------|
| 1. ....  |
| 2. ....  |
| 3. ....  |
| 4. ....  |
| 5. ....  |
| 6. ....  |
| 7. ....  |
| 8. ....  |
| 9. ....  |
| 10. .... |
| 11. .... |
| 12. .... |



1. Locate and label the states of Nevada and Oregon.
2. Locate and label the following places: Yosemite, Placerville, San Francisco, Muir Woods, Willamette Valley.
3. Draw a red line to show the trailer route from San Juan Capistrano to the Willamette Valley.
4. Use the scale of miles. About how far did the trailer travel from the mining town to the Willamette Valley? ..... Check with page 111. About how far has the trailer gone in all? .....



## The Tide Is Rising (pages 330-339)

Read the following selection. Follow the directions on page 117.

### San Francisco Bridges

In entering and leaving San Francisco, the Hardings crossed two bridges which span San Francisco Bay. As they approached San Francisco from the east, they crossed from the city of Oakland to San Francisco on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Heading north on their departure, they used the Golden Gate Bridge.

The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge is  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles long. It is built in two sections which are joined by a tunnel running through Yerba Buena (yěrbā bwā'nā) Island in the Bay. Though the bridge is  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles long, only about 4 miles of this length are over water. The Bay Bridge, as it is generally called, is a two-deck bridge. On the upper level are six lanes for automobile traffic; on the lower level are three lanes for trucks and two lanes for interurban trains. Since fogs are very common over the Bay at certain times of the year, special lights which

would pierce the densest fog had to be provided. The bridge is strung with yellow sodium vapor lights which have brilliant, penetrating rays. The Bay Bridge was completed in 1936.

The Golden Gate Bridge crosses the Bay near the entrance point where San Francisco Bay joins the Pacific Ocean. It is a suspension bridge. On giant cables  $36\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter it is suspended from two immense towers, one on each side of the Bay. These towers are 746 feet in height. For many years it was thought to be impossible to lay the foundations for these towers on account of the swift current, especially near the San Francisco shore. Engineers finally surmounted the difficulty, and the bridge was completed in 1937. It is a one-deck bridge, providing a six-lane highway and two sidewalks for pedestrians. It is illuminated by the same kind of lights as those used on the Bay Bridge.

*(Go on to page 117.)*

## The Tide Is Rising (pages 330-339)

Complete the outline below. Use the names of the bridges as main heads. As subheads, write phrases to remind you of the five important things you may wish to remember about each bridge. Which words in your outline will be capitalized?

### San Francisco Bridges

I. ....

A. ....

B. ....

C. ....

D. ....

E. ....

II. ....

A. ....

B. ....

C. ....

D. ....

E. ....

---

Imagine you have driven over one of the bridges. On the lines below, write to a friend, telling interesting things about the bridge. Use your outline to help you.

## The Tide Is Rising (pages 330-339)

Here are some words that you can unlock for yourself. On the first line under each word write the first and last syllables. On the second line write the entire word by syllables and put in the primary accent mark. Then check each word with the dictionary to be sure you have divided it correctly.

obligation

remorseful

deliberate

perceptible

conjecture

perspiration

Let the sense of the sentence suggest the meaning of the underlined word.

1. The dark cloud was perceptible to anyone who looked at the western sky.

Perceptible means .....

2. It was so hot that perspiration ran down my face and arms.

Perspiration means .....

3. I have no way of knowing the outcome, but my conjecture is that Mr. Smith will win the election.

Conjecture means .....

4. Since I was the cause of your accident, I cannot help feeling remorseful.

Remorseful means .....

5. He never acted hastily but was deliberate in everything he said and did.

Deliberate means .....

6. Since the baby was left in my care, I have a feeling of obligation to see to it that nothing happens to him.

Obligation means .....





Label the following places: each promontory, the picnic beach, the moon-shaped beach, the arch visited by Mother and the boys, and the gully.

Write the right word in each blank space.

1. When the Hardings climbed down the gully to the picnic beach, the tide was .....
2. The tide was ..... when Mother, Mark, and Jim started on their walk.
3. By the time they returned from their walk, the tide would be .....
4. The arch to which they were walking was about ..... miles away.
5. On the picnic beach there was a way of escape up the .....
6. The moon-shaped beach was dangerous because there was .....



## The Tide Is Rising (pages 340–351)

Skim the pages indicated below. After each word or phrase write the descriptive word or phrase used in the text. Sometimes you will find that there is more than one descriptive word or phrase. The first one is done for you.

Page 340 the beach

perfect; long and white

the earth

the sand

Page 341 smoke

Page 342 the day

Page 343 Mother and the boys

the cliff

Page 344 the little waves

Page 345 the little beach

the arch

Page 346 the odor

Page 347 the beach

the ocean

the shore

the rocks

Page 348 the cliff

the other horn

Page 349 Lucy's touch

feeling of stone

Page 350 promontory

waves

Page 351 waves

## The Tide Is Rising (pages 340-351)

promontory	encroach	grim	clamber	buffet
perpendicular	gully	film	rubble	ponder
absorbed	coastwise	sheer	juniper	tidbit
destination	domain	howdah	saunter	frantic

Write each of the above words in front of its definition.

- ..... 1. straight up and down
- ..... 2. a thin coating or covering
- ..... 3. to walk idly or in a lazy manner
- ..... 4. a small piece of anything eatable
- ..... 5. the place set for the end of a journey
- ..... 6. a seat placed on an elephant's back
- ..... 7. by way of, or along, the coast
- ..... 8. a high point of land or rock extending into the sea
- ..... 9. to consider; to think carefully
- ..... 10. stern; harsh
- ..... 11. steep; straight up and down
- ..... 12. the land over which one rules
- ..... 13. mass of waterworn stones
- ..... 14. to climb with difficulty
- ..... 15. an evergreen shrub
- ..... 16. wildly distracted; frenzied
- ..... 17. deeply interested; intent upon something
- ..... 18. a small channel or ditch worn by running water
- ..... 19. to struggle against
- ..... 20. to intrude or trespass upon

## The Tide Is Rising (pages 340–351)

Read each sentence. On the line after a sentence write the underlined word by syllables and put in the primary accent mark. Then write the meaning of the word that is suggested by the sentence. The first one is done for you.

1. The narrative was an exciting tale of a boy lost in a jungle.  
nar'ra tive    a story or tale  
-----
2. It was obvious to all of us that Jack was going to win the race.  
-----
3. His employer had a right to rebuke Jack for such poor work.  
-----
4. If you do not write your signature on this line, the bank will not cash the check.  
-----
5. My present tenant has rented the house for the past ten years.  
-----
6. When he lost all his money in the bank crash, he was left penniless.  
-----
7. His hair was so unkempt that it looked as if it had not been combed in a week.  
-----
8. My weight remains about the same and does not vary much from year to year.  
-----
9. Nine dollars will not be enough because ten dollars is the minimum amount of  
money needed for the trip.  
-----
10. Perhaps I can wheedle my mother into letting me go to camp with you.

Now check each word with the dictionary. Did you divide the word correctly? Is the accent mark in the right place? Is the meaning the same or nearly the same as one of the meanings in the dictionary?

Read this selection.

### Ambergris

Ambergris is formed within the body of a sick sperm whale. In appearance it somewhat resembles a lump of beeswax. In color it is mottled gray and black.

People who know the most about whales are not agreed as to the reasons for the formation of ambergris within a whale's body. It is known that the sperm whale feeds upon cuttlefish and squids. It is thought that the sharp beaks of such fish may cause irritated places within the whale's body. In the healing process ambergris forms over these irritated places.

Lumps of ambergris are to be found on beaches and floating on the water. Some

ambergris is obtained from the bodies of dead sperm whales. Within the whale's body, ambergris has a very unpleasant odor. When exposed to the air, it acquires the sweet, earthy odor told about in your story.

Ambergris furnishes the oil for rare and expensive perfumes. It is this oil which gives the perfume its lasting quality. Usually lumps of ambergris are small, but lumps weighing as much as two hundred pounds have been found. The value of a lump varies according to the quality. A lump may sell for from \$5 to \$25 an ounce. Lumps have been known to sell for as much as \$100 an ounce.

---

Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. From what particular kind of whale is ambergris obtained? .....
2. In what type of perfumes is ambergris used? .....
3. Why is it not used in ordinary perfumes? .....
4. What happens to ambergris when it is exposed to the air? .....



Read the following selection. Follow the directions on page 125.

### Life History of the Salmon

Salmon are hatched from eggs. The eggs are laid in the sand of streams that flow into the ocean. Salmon are cold-water fish, and so the eggs are found only in the streams of our northwestern and northeastern coasts.

The little salmon, called fry, are hatched in early spring. For a month or two they live in the sand or gravel of the river bed.

After a month or two, the fry becomes a parr. It has put on a dark-banded, red-spotted coat and has begun to swim in shallow water. The parr lives in the river until it is about two years old.

When a salmon is about two years old, it is called a smolt. It is now silver in color and has grown to be about six inches in length. In May of the salmon's second year in fresh water, it journeys down the river to the sea. Here it is in constant danger of being eaten by larger fish. So the salmon is believed to stay within a hundred miles of the river in which it was born.

After a smolt's first winter in the sea, it is called a grilse. A grilse feeds on shrimp and small fish and grows rapidly. Its flesh is pink, and it weighs several pounds.

When the grilse is four years old, it returns to the river where it was born to lay its eggs. The journey begins in July and lasts through November or December. Thousands and thousands of salmon swim up the rivers at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. They jump over rocks and rapids and leap high into the air, time and again, to get over waterfalls six and even eight feet high. A grilse eats nothing after it enters fresh water. When it reaches the headwaters of the river, it scoops out a ditch from one to four feet deep in the sand. Numberless round eggs are laid in the ditch and are covered with sand. Here the eggs remain for from four to six months. Then the eggs hatch, and the life story of the salmon begins all over again.

After its journey up the river, a salmon is called a kelt. Kelts usually die after the eggs are laid, but some of them find their way down the river again to the sea. Some salmon have been known to live ten years and to make three or four trips up the river and back to the sea. The age of a salmon can be told by its scales in much the same way that the age of a tree can be told by the rings in the wood of the trunk.

(Go on to page 125.)

## And Always (pages 352-361, par. 1)

In each paragraph of the selection "Life History of the Salmon" draw a line under the topic sentence. On the lines below write a brief sentence, giving the main idea of each paragraph. USE NO EXTRA WORDS.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....

---

Complete each definition.

1. A fry is .....
2. A parr is .....
3. A smolt is .....
4. A grilse is .....
5. A kelt is .....

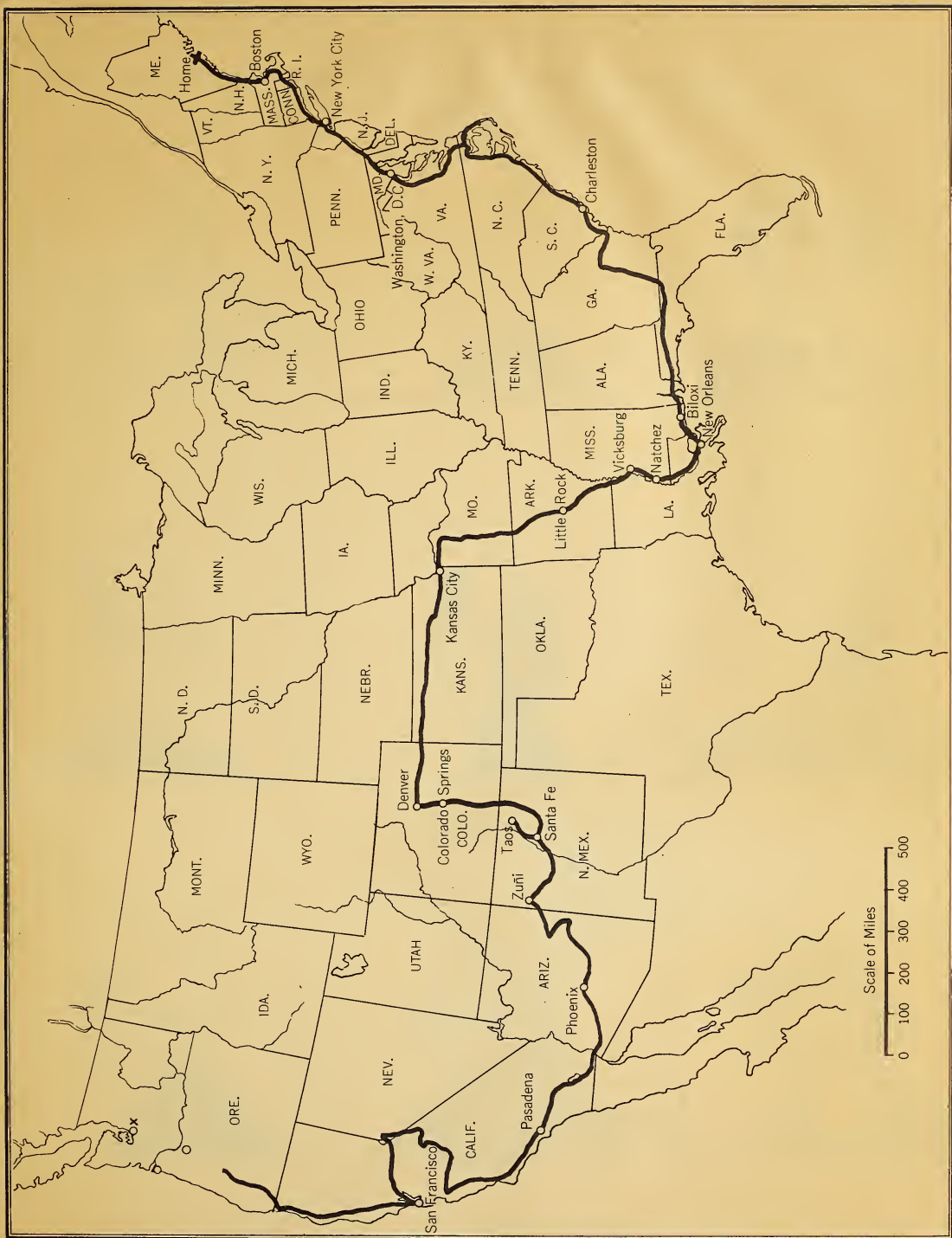
Write a sentence to answer each question.

1. Why are salmon not found along the middle and southern seacoasts of the United States? .....
2. In what way would a dam in a river be a danger to the fish industry? .....
3. What have engineers done to make sure that the dams on the Columbia River do not interfere with the journey of the salmon upstream? .....

## And Always (pages 361, par. 2–page 373)

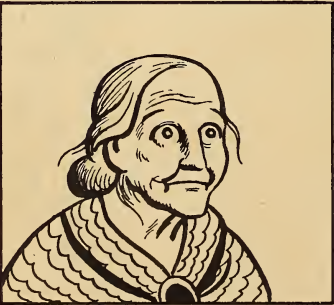
Use the map on page 127 to carry out the directions given below.

1. Locate and label the state of Washington.
2. Locate and label the following places: Portland, Astoria, Tacoma, the Columbia River, Puget Sound.
3. Label the cross mark which stands for the ranch.
4. Draw a red line to indicate the route of the trailer from the Willamette Valley to the ranch, remembering that the route led over the Coast Range to the sea.
5. Use the scale of miles. About how far did the trailer travel from the Willamette Valley to the ranch? ..... Check with page 115 of this workbook.  
About how far has the trailer gone in all? .....
6. In what month did the Hardings begin their journey? ..... In  
what month did the journey end? ..... How many months did  
the trailer trip take in all? .....
7. Through how many states did the trailer go? ..... How many states  
were not included in the trip? .....





Here are good friends the Hardings have made along the way. Under each picture write the name of the character and the place where he met the family.



PE 1121 A39 1936 RDR-1-6 RDR-6  
WKBK-  
THE ALICE AND JERRY BASIC READING  
PROGRAM RDR 1-6 /  
39586119 CURR HIST



\*000011587953\*

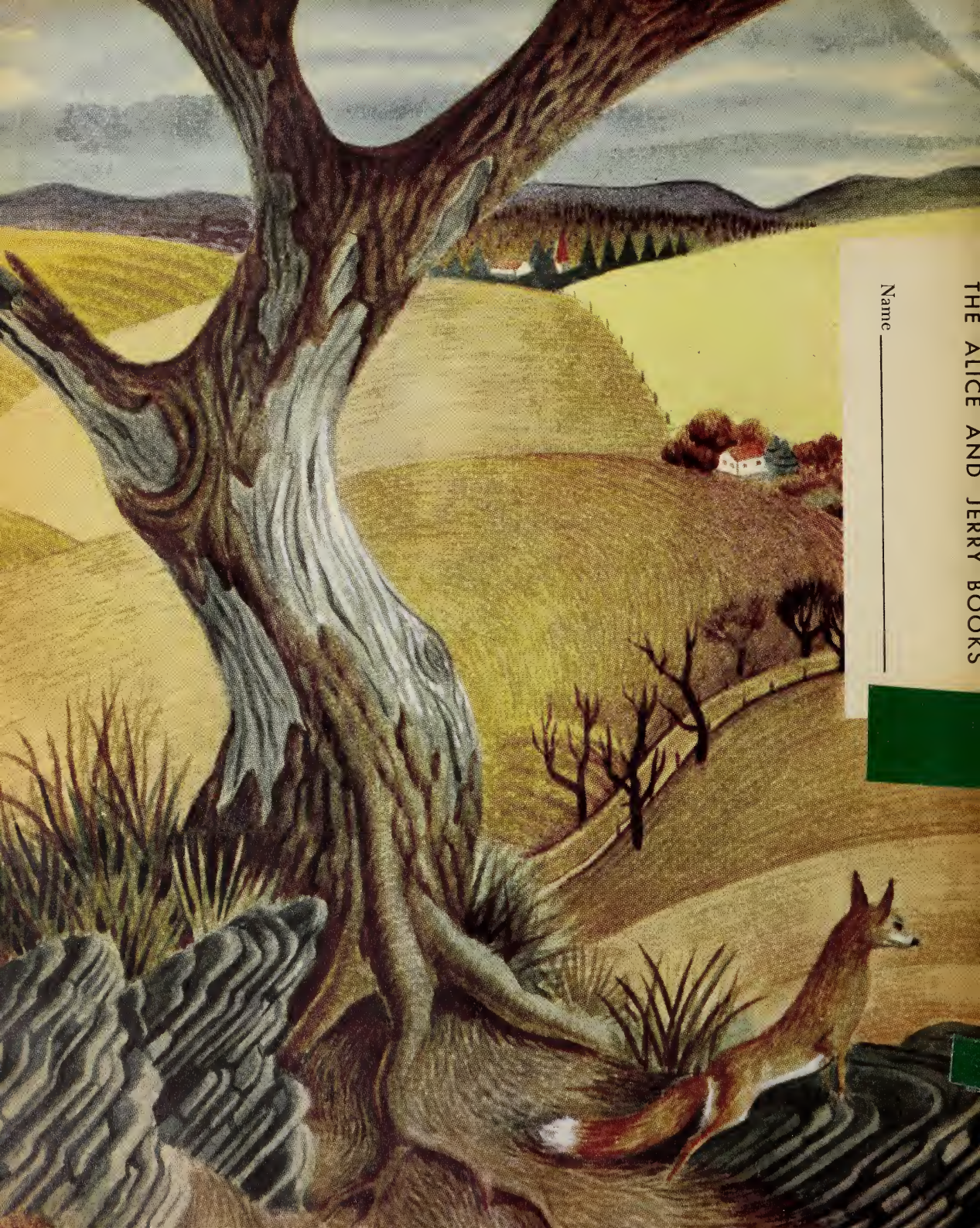
PE 1121 A39 1936 rdr.1-6  
rdr.6 wkbk.  
The Alice and Jerry basic  
reading program :  
39586119 CURR HIST

CC

CURRICULUM  
EDUCATION LIBRARY

2537362





THE ALICE AND JERRY BOOKS

Name \_\_\_\_\_